NOTE

ON THE

OUTTURN OF LAND

UNDER THE PRINCIPAL CROPS GROWN

IN THE

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

BY

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Eight years have passed since the institution (under Revenue Book Circular III-2, dated the 19th April 1884) of experimental crop cuttings in these Provinces. The results of the first four years' experiments were reviewed by me in 1889 in a *Note showing their bearing on the outturn estimates which had up to that time been accepted as the standards, and the changes in these standards which were warranted by them. I now propose to extend the review to the experiments of the four † succeeding years, and to examine what further changes in the standards are called for. This (it is hoped) will serve the purpose of the quinquennial revision of the outturn standards which has lately been prescribed by the Government of India in Circular No. 37—26, dated the 27th June 1893. The outturns now adopted will take the place of those submitted to the Government of India with letter No. 2174, dated the 9th August 1892 from this office.

* Circulated with Revenue Book Circular III-25, dated the 20th September 1889.

2. It is necessary, in the first place, to define precisely what the "standard outturns" are to represent. In my Note of 1889 I described them as expressing a "full average" outturn—that is to say, an outturn somewhat in excess of an ordinary or "bare" average. After very careful consideration I have come to the conclusion that it is preferable to refer the standards to an "average" in the ordinary sense of the term, that is to say, to an abstraction representing the annual distribution of gross produce obtained during a continuous term of years. Any departure from a strict average appears to be undesirable. In the first place it introduces a special element of uncertainty, unless the difference between the standard and a bare average is very closely defined. And, in the second place, by diverging from a simple average we deprive ourselves of much of the assistance which future years' experiments will afford. If the conception is a simple average, each year's experiments will be, as they stand, a contribution towards accuracy. But with such a complicated conception as a modified average, the results of each year's experiments will require careful qualification before their precise bearing can be determined.

3. The character of a crop is commonly stated in term of annas per rupee, and the next point for consideration is the number of annas which the standards are to represent. Under the orders of the Government of India 16 annas are to be taken as expressing an average crop, but (as has been often pointed out) this idea is foreign to the natives of these Provinces, who invariably understand by 16 annas a "full"—not an "average"—crop. The harvest reports received from district offices are, of course, principally based on the opinions of native cultivators and officials, and, in spite of frequent instructions as to the wishes of Government, they are generally out of accord with a standard of 16 annas as expressing an average. This is a consideration of much import-

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† The returns for a fifth year (1892-93) have not as yet been tabulated. But I have made use of them as a check on previous years' figures.

ance, and I will give some statistics bearing upon it. Having regard to the immense importance of the wheat export trade in the economy of the Provinces, (considerably more than a quarter of the produce being exported, and a large portion of the crop being grown solely for export), there can be no question that the returns of export traffic give the most reliable indication of the character of the harvest, even allowing for the special causes which at times influence trade, apart from local production. I contrast below (1) the wheat exports from each geographical section of the Provinces during the 12 months following each wheat harvest since 1885, expressed in terms of annas per rupee,—16 annas representing the average exports of the past seven years,—and (2) the anna outturn estimates for each harvest, as reported from each district office in the section :—

Section.	Anna estimate of harvest outturn according to	Wheat harvests.						
		1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
Jubbulpore and Nerbudda Divisions.	Exports from section as a whole.	15	16	16	21	9	12	17
	District returns (10).	11,7,10,6,8 7,7,12,8,9	10,12,11,6,10 12,12,10,6,10	10,10,11,11,12 13,12,11,10,12	16,18,16,16 16,16,10,16,12,14	12,8,12,8,9 6,7,6,9,8	13,10,12,12 9,14,9,10,8,10	14,12,12,10,12 11,11,10,12,13
Nagpur Division.	Exports form section as a whole.	10	13	19	25	13	10	13
	District returns (5).	9,9,5,11,6	8,10,5,10,12	16,10,8,10,10	18,16,13,13,13	12,12,10,9,12	10,10,14,12,12	12,10,10,7,9
Chhattisgarh Division.	Exports from section as a whole.	13	17	16	16	8	17	26
	District returns (2).	14,12	10,11	12,18	12,14	6,9	10,10	12,12

In the *Jubbulpore and Nerbudda* country the crops of 1885, 1886 and 1887 seem to have been about the average. But the district reports are in no case above 13 annas, and are, in most cases, below 12 annas. The crop of 1888 was a bumper, but was generally reported as equivalent to 16 annas. The district anna estimates are nearer the truth in the case of the crops of 1889 and 1890, both of which were poor. But the crop of 1891 was greatly understated.

In the *Nagpur* country the characters of the crops of 1885 and 1890 were pretty correctly stated. But the anna estimates grossly understate the crops of other years and of 1887 and 1888 in particular.

The large increase in the exports of the *Chhattisgarh* country during the last ten years is partly due to railway extension. But making every allowance for this, the district anna estimates here also have greatly understated the outturn, save in the case of the poor harvests of 1885 and 1889.

Moreover, the district estimates, if referred to 16 annas as an average, show that in no district has the crop come up to average in more than one of seven years, and in many districts so much as an average has never been gathered. I think that these figures bear out my point,—that in spite of instructions to the contrary, the term 16 annas as used in crop reports represents a bumper and not an average crop, and that the expression which fits in most nearly with the idea of an average is 12 or 13 annas. It is, moreover, worth noting that the anna estimates are nearer the truth with poor than with good harvests,—that is to say, that the tendency to understate increases as the outturn exceeds a very low level of expectation.

Such being the case, I think it best to attach no anna equivalent to the standard outturns now under consideration, but to simply describe them as averages,—to be represented in annas per rupee by the number of annas which express an average.

4. A further point requiring preliminary notice is the scope of the standards adopted. It would, of course, have been desirable to frame separate estimates of the produce of each crop on each of the principal classes of land on which it is grown. This, however, is at present impossible, owing to the unreliability of the soil descriptions given by the experimenting officers. To class land properly requires much judgment and experience, as well as familiarity with the technical terms in use; and the descriptions given by such of the experimenting officers as had not gained a training in the Settlement Department are generally too vague to be of use, and in numerous cases are obviously wrong. All that can be done under the circumstances is then to take all soils together, and strike a single average. As the land classing now effected in the course of Settlement operations approaches completion, the materials for framing detailed estimates will increase, since experimenting officers will find ready to hand a record of the land classing, and will no longer be compelled to rely on their own judgment.

5. The crops for which standards were framed in 1889 were eight in number—wheat, rice juari, gram, linseed, til, sugar-cane and cotton. To these I will now add kodon (with kutki)—the hill millet upon which the aboriginal tribes of these Provinces mainly depend for subsistence. The part played by each of these nine crops in the agricultural economy of the Provinces is shown by the following figures :—

Crop.	Average area.	Per cent on total cropped area.	Crop.	Average area.	Per cent on total cropped area.
	Acres.			Acres.	
Wheat (*Triticum sativum*) ...	39,57,260	23·0	Linseed (*Linum usitatissimum.*)	13,86,631	8·10
Rice (*Oryza sativa*) ...	42,92,480	24·9	Til (*Sesamum indicum*) ...	4,50,091	2·6
Juari (*Sorghum vulgare*) ...	13,10,552	7·6	Sugar-cane (*Saccharum officinarum.*)	44,570	0·2
Gram (*Cicer arietinum*) ...	6,91,645	4·0			
Kodon (*Paspalum scrobiculatum*).	12,18,000	7·1	Cotton (*Gossipium, S. P.*)...	7,60,673	4·4

These nine crops account therefore for 82 per cent of the total cropped area. The greater portion of the balance is under pulses of various kinds. The cropped area includes, however, 15,48,938 acres, reckoned twice over, as bearing two crops within the year. This is in the main rice land, bearing an after-crop of linseed or pulse, and if this area be reckoned only once, and 3,00,000 acres of linseed be excluded as after-crop following rice, the nine crops account for 88 per cent of the area on which crops were grown.

6. **Wheat.**—The area on which wheat is grown in these Provinces exceeds that of the United Kingdom by 1½ million acres. It is, perhaps, the most important crop grown, and is certainly the most widely distributed, occupying a considerable area in every district except Sambalpur. WHEAT.

In the northern districts it covers from 45 to 60 per cent of the cropped area. In the southern districts its area ranges between 15 and 30 per cent. In the Chhattisgarh districts of Raipur and Bilaspur it is of less relative importance, but the area it occupies is considerable, and a large proportion of the produce is exported.

Wheat land is seldom manured, and experiments have shown that in the absence of irrigation manure is of doubtful utility. The area irrigated is quite insignificant—only 16,000 acres in the whole of the Provinces, and irrigation is confined to the hilly districts, where water is near the surfaces, and watering costs but little. Experiment has shown that irrigation, while adding very greatly indeed to the outturn in a year when the cold weather rainfall fails, does not increase the outturn very materially in a favourable season. Watering the crop is popularly supposed to increase its liability to rust, which one year with another causes almost as much damage as failure of rainfall. But this idea has not as yet been confirmed by experiment. The small use made of irrigation is sufficiently explained by the low return it gives in years of good rainfall. A ryot does not care to lay out money when there is a good chance of its proving useless.

7. Of much more importance than irrigation is the *embankment* of land for wheat-growing, by which is meant not the construction of banks along the upper or lower sides of sloping fields to restrain surface drainage, but the enclosure of fields by banks so as to retain the drainage water, and completely flood the surface in rainy weather. Embankment of this kind is largely practised, but only within certain areas, and its localization would seem to indicate the existence of specially favourable circumstances in the absence of which it is impracticable. The precise conditions which are necessary for embankment are difficult to ascertain and define, and this has led to an idea that the practice of embankment is capable of indefinite expansion in blacksoil areas. I believe this idea to be mistaken, and that the embankment of land *in the special sense now attached to it* is only possible in certain tracts, and can only be extended within narrow limits. In other words, it represents the utilization of special advantages of rainfall, lie of surface, soil and sub-soil, and not the grant of productive power independently of the inherent qualities of the land. In the Saugor district embankment is but little practised: in Damoh it is confined to the valleys towards the south of the district, and is almost unknown in the open (*haweli*) lands which constitute its most valuable part. In the adjoining district of Jubbulpore it is, on the contrary, almost exclusively practised in the *haweli* country, where the embanked (bandhwas) lands are the most typical and the most extensive in the Provinces, holding up in the rainy season vast sheets of water, which during the monsoon months are a striking feature of the country as seen from the railway line. This large stretch of embankments extends westward into the Srinagar pargana of the adjacent district of Narsinghpur, and then flattens off into the open blacksoil country which runs along the Nerbudda Valley through the western part of Narsinghpur and the whole of Hoshangabad, where embankment is almost unknown. Still further west, in the district of Nimar, embanked land again occurs, but only in small patches, on areas of flat deep soil lying in hollows between the barren ridges which form so large a portion of the area of this district.

Returning to the neighbourhood of Jubbulpore, we find a stretch of embanked fields in the bay of valley land where the town of Mandla is situated. Elsewhere in this district such fields are rarely met with. The southern portion of the adjacent district of Seoni contains much embanked land, but it is principally devoted to rice, and in this and in the two other Satpura districts (Chhindwara and Betul) embanked wheat fields are of very uncommon occurrence. This is also the case in the *Nagpur* country and in Chhattisgarh.

In Chanda, Bhandara, Balaghat and the Chhattisgarh districts very large areas are embanked, but for the growth of rice not wheat, and when the rice is followed by an after-crop, linseed or pulse is general, and wheat very rare. WHEAT.

Embanked wheat lands are much more valuable than unembanked. They lose nothing either of natural fertility or of manure by surface drainage, and therefore repay industrious cultivation, the growth of weeds is checked, and the storage of water renders them independent of the rainfall in October and November which is so necessary for the successful sowing of unembanked wheat. But the increase in value results almost more from the possibility of growing a rain-crop of rice before the wheat is sown than from an augmentation of the wheat produce pure and simple. Embanked wheat lands generally bear a light crop of rice during the monsoon months, and this, while adding to the total produce, tends to decrease the outturn of the following wheat crop and lessens the difference in *wheat produce* between embanked and unembanked land.

8. A fact of much importance which should be noted here is the very large extent to which wheat is sown mixed with gram in some districts. The practice of mixing the two crops (the mixture being known as *birra*) is commonest in the northern districts. In Saugor a fifth of the wheat crop ordinarily contains gram: in Jubbulpore the proportion rises to one-third and in Narsinghpur almost the whole wheat area is sown with a mixture of wheat and gram. Further down the Nerbudda Valley, in Hoshangabad, the proportion falls to a sixth, but in the Satpura districts of Betul and Chhindwara it ranges from a third to a fourth. On the other hand, in the Nagpur country, the area sown in mixture is very small, and in Chhattisgarh is quite insignificant. Experiment has proved that the admixture of gram adds to the productiveness of a given quantity of wheat seed, but there is of course a loss of wheat produce owing to the fact that there is a decrease in the actual amount of wheat seed sown, its place being taken by the gram. In Jubbulpore and Narsinghpur gram generally forms from 12½ to 25 per cent of the seed, the average being about 18 per cent. In Hoshangabad the proportion of gram is much higher, the average being about 33 per cent. Having regard, however, to the gain in the productiveness of the wheat seed actually sown from its association with gram, it will probably suffice if we assume that *birra* fields lose 15 per cent. of wheat produce, save in Hoshangabad where the loss may be put at 20 per cent. A higher rate of deduction would *prima facie* be justified in the case of Hoshangabad. But it is as a rule the poorer lands which are sown with a high proportion of gram, and this consideration warrants a substantial lowering of the deduction when used for the whole area under *birra*.

9. The average exports of wheat during the five years 1883-84 to 1887-88 amounted to 79,89,413 maunds. During the succeeding five years the average amount exported was 70,25,735 maunds, the fall being mainly due to the short crop of 1889 which yielded for export only 57 per cent of the normal quantity. The preceding crop (1888) had been an extremely good one, and during the following twelve months exports reached their maximum at over 100 lakh maunds. The normal export gives an average of almost exactly 2 maunds per acre under wheat, the minimum falling to little over 1 maund and the maximum rising to 2½ maunds. The export per acre of the 1891 crop in different parts of the Provinces was :—

		lbs. per acre.
Jubbulpore division	...	123
Nerbudda „	...	236
Nagpur „	...	101
Chhattisgarh „	...	366
Whole Provinces	...	174

The large export from the Nerbudda division is due to the relatively large area under wheat. In the case of the Chhattisgarh division it results from the fact that the crop is in very great measure grown for export only, the people living almost wholly on rice.

10. The following table compares district by district the results of the WHEAT. crop experiments of the last eight years :—

District.	Dry or irrigated.	Years of experiment. 1884-85. Number of cuttings.	1884-85. Outturn per acre.	1885-86. Number of cuttings.	1885-86. Outturn per acre.	1886-87. Number of cuttings.	1886-87. Outturn per acre.	1887-88. Number of cuttings.	1887-88. Outturn per acre.	1888-89. Number of cuttings.	1888-89. Outturn per acre.	1889-90. Number of cuttings.	1889-90. Outturn per acre.	1890-91. Number of cuttings.	1890-91. Outturn per acre.	1891-92. Number of cuttings.	1891-92. Outturn per acre.	Total number of experiments.	Average outturn per acre.	Present standard.
			lbs.		lbs.		lbs.		lbs.		lbs.		lbs.		lbs.		lbs.		lbs.	lbs.
Saugor ...	Dry ...	2	650	1	1,020	2	690	...	...	30	633	30	535	50	713	122	649	239	646	640
	Irrigated ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	350	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1,065	6	827	
Damoh ...	Dry ...	28	437	22	526	14	483	12	819	42	409	34	451	26	551	12	509	190	491	640
Jubbulpore ...	" ...	5	696	11	450	17	400	8	817	105	417	27	540	21	750	23	706	217	517	700
Mandla ...	" ...	3	548	2	630	5	990	25	774	24	652	20	924	5	322	19	678	103	736	700
Seoni ...	" ...	2	744	2	418	3	663	11	759	15	731	10	630	9	693	4	580	56	713	700
Narsinghpur	Dry ...	13	647	31	682	18	815	7	874	10	564	16	801	8	544	12	642	115	702	740
	Irrigated ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,710	1	1,710	
Hoshangabad	Dry ...	2	505	1	690	15	568	6	645	8	481	11	470	26	516	78	510	147	520	740
Nimar ...	Dry ...	10	858	25	774	6	701	9	656	17	690	6	604	6	531	2	750	81	704	740
	Irrigated ...	7	950	14	836	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	874	
Betul ...	Dry ...	4	567	4	567	5	907	4	1,072	6	700	3	753	4	682	6	612	36	728	740
	Irrigated ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,690	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,690	
Chhindwara	Dry ...	...	...	...	...	2	715	14	680	5	825	20	449	3	733	45	435	89	514	640
	Irrigated ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	700	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1,172	5	1,078	
Wardha ...	Dry ...	2	545	1	630	16	977	15	594	12	689	18	574	7	546	4	572	75	682	700
Nagpur ...	Dry ...	...	...	...	...	4	955	8	744	11	620	6	358	...	...	21	530	50	597	700
	Irrigated ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,300	1	1,300	
Chanda ...	Dry ...	1	690	3	798	2	530	2	695	5	706	9	523	6	612	2	1,125	30	662	640
Bhandara ...	Dry ...	...	...	2	310	5	444	8	455	5	578	1	180	7	186	19	327	47	365	550
Balaghat ...	Dry ...	...	...	...	...	2	750	1	850	6	742	...	...	4	532	4	522	17	647	640
Raipur ...	" ...	5	1,048	39	888	28	574	30	646	19	621	12	636	...	...	6	440	141	696	700
Bilaspur ...	" ...	3	562	2	434	14	996	8	763	19	561	6	718	2	650	8	461	62	686	700
Sambalpur ...	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	808	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	808	700

The last column of the table shows the standard outturns now accepted. In comparing them with the averages given by crop experiments it must be remembered that they admittedly represent something in excess of a bare average. They denote an "ordinary full" crop which may perhaps be taken as exceeding a bare average by, roughly, 10 per cent. In some cases the averages given in the penultimate column of the table differ very widely from the present standard though, as will be seen further on, these divergences generally admit of explanation. But the averages for 11 out of the 18 districts conform pretty closely to the present standards, the difference in no case exceeding a bushel (60 lbs.) per acre, and in many cases being very small indeed.

It will be well to note here that the result of crop experiments will tend to overstate the real outturn in as much as, firstly, the crop is weighed before it is fully dry, and secondly, there is no loss in harvesting,—the area cut being small. Qualifications on these grounds apply to all experiments. For the present

purpose the most serious defect in crop experiments is, of course, that the crops selected for experiment should be above or below the season's average for their fields or classes, or should represent by their numbers a disproportionately large area of good or bad land. No pains have been spared to impress on experimenting officers the importance of selecting typical crops. But the statistics have been in many cases prejudiced by a neglect of instructions in this matter. And in some cases special enquiries effected in the Settlement Department in connection with land valuation have led to the inclusion amongst a season's experiments of too large a number of crops illustrating special classes of land. WHEAT.

11. The statistics given in the table are based on the results of 1,703 crop cuttings, plus 33 on irrigated land. I will now proceed to examine the figures in detail, district by district.

Saugor.—This district shows the largest number of experiments (239). They give an average of 646 lbs. against a present standard of 640 lbs. The Settlement Officer after a careful examination of the figures corrected by his own enquiries and experience puts the average at 610 lbs., and I consider 600 lbs. a fair standard. The crops of 1888-89, 1890-91 and 1891-92 were decidedly good in this district, and the number of experiments made in these years is disproportionately large. An average of 600 lbs. is borne out by the results of 53 experiments made during the current year (1893) which gave 622 lbs. with a crop which was, if anything, above average. For the small area of irrigated wheat a standard of 950 lbs. will be sufficiently high.

	Acres.
*Normal wheat area ...	5,54,500

Damoh.—Considering the proximity of this district to Saugor, the lowness of the outturn given by its returns is surprising. Most of the wheat lands lie in the valley of the Sunar, the surface of which is undulating and much damaged by drainage. There are excellent embanked lands in the rice valleys to the south, but the aggregate area is not large, and the standard adopted for the district very largely depends on the produce of the open country. After much consideration I have adopted a standard of 580 lbs. This is considerably in excess of the average given by experiment, but the harvests in this district have of late years been decidedly bad, a really good crop having been gathered only once,—in 1887-88—, when 12 cuttings gave an average of 819 lbs. The crop of 1891-92 was returned as only 10 annas in Damoh, while equivalent to 14 annas in each of the two districts on either side of it—Saugor and Jubbulpore.

	Acres.
Normal area ...	2,41,300

Jubbulpore.—Here again the experiments give an outturn which is extraordinarily low compared with the reputation enjoyed by the district. The two last harvests (1890-91 and 1891-92) each yielded over 700 lbs.,—the present standard—and in neither case was the crop abnormally good, the harvest estimates given by the local authorities being respectively 12 and 14 annas. The low average for the term of eight years results from the figure given by a large number of experiments made in 1888-89. The crop of that year was a fair one (returned as 12 annas), but 93 of the 105 experiments were made in the Bijeraghogarh pargana (then under re-settlement), where the wheat lands are of very poor quality. Taking this fact into consideration, I adopt 640 lbs. as the district standard. Were it not that the greater part of the valuable embanked area is double-cropped, the outturn would be considerably larger.

	Acres.
Normal wheat area...	4,24,000

* The completion of the Provincial re-survey is only now beginning to give us really accurate crop returns, and I have preferred to estimate the normal area of each crop in each district by collating the most reliable figures in each case available, rather than to accept averages calculated mechanically from returns some of which are known to be very inaccurate. Where a crop is grown in a mixture its area has been taken as a share of the area covered by the mixture according to the following rough formulæ :—

Mixture.	*Distribution of area.*
Wheat—gram (*birra*).	Wheat 85 per cent. except in Hoshangabad where only 80 per cent.—gram 25 per cent.
Juari—tur.	Juari six-sevenths, tur one-fifth.
Cotton—tur.	Cotton six-sevenths, tur one-fifth.

It will be noticed that the shares if combined aggregate more than 100. This provides for the fact that the mixture of a leguminous crop generally increases the gross outturn, the outturn of gram or tur being reduced by less than the share allotted to its companion crop would *a priori*, warrant.

Mandla.—The high average here is due, I suspect, to the fact that a very large number of the experiments have been made in the fertile country lying round the district head-quarters, which is very much superior to the general run of the wheat lands of the district. There is a large area under wheat in the northern tahsil, the outturn of which is often very low, the crop suffering much from frost when in flower. A higher standard than that adopted for Saugor (600 lbs.) is certainly not justified.

Normal wheat area... Acres. 1,10,000

Seoni.—This is a good wheat-producing district. The figures bear out the present standard of 700 lbs., but having regard to the results of the last three years, and to a large area of poor land in the Lakhnadon tahsil which has been insufficiently experimented upon, I should hesitate to exceed 620 lbs. Six experiments made with the current year's crop (1893) gave only 490 lbs.

Normal area ... Acres. 2,81,600

Narsinghpur.—The Settlement Officer considers the average of the trial harvestings (702 lbs.) a suitable standard, but I think that it is rather too high. If we omit a relatively small area of embanked land at the eastern extremity of the district, the wheat lands are fairly homogeneous and this, of course, adds to the credit of the average. Having regard to the experiments of recent years, I would fix the standard at 660 lbs. This figure is closely borne out by the results of the three years 1884-85, 1885-86 and 1891-92. The crops of 1887-88 and 1889-90 were much above average.

Normal wheat area ... Acres. 2,16,800

Hoshangabad.—Wheat cultivation here reaches its greatest extension, accounting for over 60 per cent of the cropped area. The average given by 147 experiments is very low (520 lbs.). The district has of late years been very unfortunate in its wheat harvests, and the 1891-92 crop, which contributed more than half the total number of experiments, was returned as but little over half the normal. A large number of experiments, (90) made in the Settlement Department with the current year's crop give a figure far in excess of the previous average—as much as 686 lbs.,—but the crop was distinctly above average. If these experiments be included, the district average rises to 583 lbs., and after consulting the Settlement Officer I have come to the conclusion that wheat production here will certainly not be over-estimated if 620 lbs. per acre be taken as the average. This is much below the standard adopted for Narsinghpur, but the productiveness of the Nerbudda Valley certainly diminishes from east to west, the effect probably of diminishing rainfall, and the Hoshangabad wheat area includes in the Sohagpur and Harda tahsils a large amount of land of very inferior quality.

Normal area ... Acres. 6,36,400

Nimar.—The wheat-growing area is small, and restricted to patches of very good soil. A standard of 680 lbs. is warranted for unirrigated land. For irrigated wheat which is here of some relative importance, I would take 900 lbs., a figure rather in excess of the average given by the 21 experiments.

Normal wheat area ... Acres. 36,000

Betul.—Experiments are few, and I distrust the large average given by them. A portion of the wheat crop is of really excellent quality, following sugar-cane in rotation on heavily manured land. On the other hand, much of it is grown on very inferior hilly land. I suspect that a disproportionately large number of the experiments were made with crops of the former description, and would not fix the standard higher than 620 lbs. Six experiments with the current year's crop give only 445 lbs. For irrigated wheat, which is nearly always heavily manured, I would take a standard of 1,000 lbs.

Normal area ... Acres. 1,68,700

Chhindwara.—Here also wheat follows sugar-cane in places, but the general rate of outturn is, I think, a good deal lower than in Betul, though the low average given by the experiments undoubtedly exaggerates the difference. Half of them were made in 1891-92 for special Settlement purposes, when poor crops were cut in disproportionately large numbers. I would fix the standard at 600 lbs. For irrigated wheat I would take the Betul standard of 1,000 lbs.

Normal wheat area... Acres. 1,89,000

Wardha.—A single standard can be adopted for the wheat country of the Nagpur plain comprising part of the Wardha, Nagpur and Chanda districts. The Settlement Officer of Nagpur has fixed the figure at 532 lbs., but this falls much below the averages given by experiments in the three districts. The experience gained on the Experimental Farm at Nagpur points to a standard of 500 lbs., but the quality of the Farm lands is decidedly below the average. Having regard to the statistics given in the table, I would adopt a standard of 580 lbs. This is not very far short of the average given by the experiments made in this district, if we include the result of 26 experiments made with the current year's crop.

Normal wheat area ... Acres. 2,46,000

Nagpur.—As noted above, the standard for Wardha will be also suitable here. For irrigated wheat which is of some importance in the Katol tahsil (covering 1,500 acres), I would take 1,000 lbs. as the standard.

Normal wheat area... Acres. 4,33,800

Chanda.—The standard may be the same as that for Wardha and Nagpur (580 lbs.)

Normal wheat area... Acres. 90,200

Bhandara.—We here enter the rice country of the Wainganga, and wheat cultivation is of relatively small importance save on the western (or Nagpur) border of the district. The experiments point to a very much lower outturn than that of Nagpur—indeed the average is the lowest in the Provinces. But nearly half of them were made in 1891-92 when the crop was extremely poor—being locally rated at only 5 annas in the rupee. I would not, however, adopt a higher standard for this district than 540 lbs.

Normal wheat area... Acres. 1,42,200

Balaghat.—Wheat production is here unimportant, though owing to the exceptional fertility of the open portion of the district (almost the whole of which is embanked), the produce is higher than in Bhandara. A standard of 580 lbs. is justified by experiment and may be adopted.

Normal wheat area... Acres. 27,700

Raipur.—In the Chhattisgarh country wheat is quite subordinate to rice and the area devoted to it is small compared with the total area in cultivation. Being, however, grown almost entirely for export the produce of this tract plays a very important part in the wheat trade of the Provinces. Numerous experiments give an average of 696 lbs., but this high average results in the main from the experiments of 1884-85 and 1885-86, which appear to have been made in land of above average quality. If their results be deducted, the average comes to 605 lbs., and I would accept 600 lbs. as a fair figure.

Normal wheat area .. Acres. 1,88,600

Bilaspur.—The circumstances of this district are similar to those of Raipur, and the Raipur standard of 600 lbs. will be suitable. The average of 62 experiments is 686 lbs., but I distrust those made during 1886-87, and if these be excluded the average falls to 616 lbs. The close correspondence between the average given by the table for the two districts is very noticeable. There is only a difference of 10 lbs. between them.

Normal wheat area... Acres. 1,03,000

Sambalpur.—The cultivation of wheat is insignificant and is confined to the Chandarpur pargana on the Bilaspur border. The same standard may be adopted as that for Raipur and Bilaspur (600 lbs.).

Normal wheat area ... Acres. 2,500

12. The general effect of the changes I propose is to reduce the present standards considerably, but such a reduction is justified, quite apart from the results of experiment, by the change in the character of the standards, which now represent a simple average instead of an "ordinary full" crop. *Prima facie* the least satisfactory feature in the statistics is the low average they give for the Damoh, Jubbulpore, Hoshangabad, Chhindwara and Bhandara districts. I have so far

followed the figures in these cases as to fix much lower standards for these districts than would be warranted by the statistics for the districts adjoining them, but I have not gone nearly so low as the figures would take me, believing that the averages will be materially raised by the results of future years' experiments. In framing the revised standards, I have, it will be observed, kept carefully to the side of moderation, as, for the purposes they are to meet, error is preferable in under—than in over—statement. The gross average produce of the Provinces, calculated by multiplying the normal area under wheat by the standards now adopted is :— WHEAT.

		Maunds.
Jubbulpore division	...	1,21,78,000
Nerbudda "	...	97,52,400
Nagpur "	...	67,43,900
Chhattisgarh "	...	21,96,200
	Total	3,08,70,500

This gives an average outturn of 606 lbs. per acre, differing by only 4 lbs. from the average assumed by me in my recent report on the progress of these Provinces during the 30 years 1862-92—an average which it was shown liberally provides for the consumption of the people after satisfying export.

13. **Rice.**—This covers the largest area of any crop grown in these Provinces—its acreage exceeding that of the wheat crop by about 2 per cent., although its cultivation is much more localized, being of importance in only 10 out of the 18 districts. The rice-growing areas fall into three well-marked tracts. The first lies at the north of the Provinces, and comprises the southern portion of the Damoh district, the Jubbulpore district and part of Mandla. Rice is here grown from seed sown broadcast, and not from transplanted seedlings, and the crop is rarely irrigated. In blacksoil fields it is generally grown as a catch—crop before wheat. In lighter land it forms the only crop of the year, but in neither case is its produce nearly so large as that of a transplanted crop. The second tract may be described as the Wainganga valley from its origin in the Seoni district to its termination in Chanda, and includes the southern portion of Seoni, the low country of Balaghat below the hills, and the eastern portion of Bhandara and Chanda, with isolated patches at the northern and southern extremities of the Nagpur district. In these localities most of the crop (from 75 to 85 per cent.) is grown from transplanted seedlings, and a large proportion is irrigated from substantial tanks, many of which are of really magnificent size. The produce is often very large, commonly rising to 2,000 lbs. per acre. Crossing the line of hills running east of, and parallel to, the Wainganga Valley, we enter the third tract—the open plain of Chhattisgarh and the Sambalpur district—forming the valleys of the Seonath and Mahanadi rivers. Curiously enough, the transplantation of rice which is so important a feature in the adjoining districts of Bhandara and Balaghat is almost unknown in Chhattisgarh proper,—that is to say, in the Raipur and Bilaspur districts, and though it is practised in Sambalpur, the process is very far from reaching the importance it holds in the Wainganga valley. The common method of cultivation is to sow thickly broadcast, and then to plough up the seedlings when they have made some growth, leaving the land a confused mass of mud, weeds and rice plants, from which a certain proportion of the latter make good growth. This process (khown as *beasi* in Raipur and Bilaspur, and as *bihura* in Sambalpur) is, I believe, very characteristic of the locality. Though tanks are very numerous throughout the country, in Raipur and Bilaspur the whole of the crop is practically unirrigated, and in Sambalpur irrigation covers only 6 per cent. of the area. Returning again to the north of the Provinces, rice cultivation in Saugor is of more importance than its relatively small area would lead us to believe, as the crop is grown in depressions round village sites (locally called *gariyas*) which are well manured by the village drainage and bear largely. The cultivation of rice in Nimar (where RICE.

the crop is known, by its Persian name, as *sál*) is somewhat similar, the fields lying in depressions of rich blacksoil. In other districts the crop is generally of the broadcast type met with in Damoh and Jubbulpore, and is often of very poor quality, being grown on unembanked land—and even on hill-sides,—in places where the rainfall is sufficient to carry the plants through July and August. Rice.

Owing to the development of the trade of Chhattisgarh, the export of rice which was formerly of no great importance is now becoming a very substantial item in the traffic of the Provinces. The exports from the crops gathered during the five years 1884-1888 gave an average of 9,43,200 maunds per annum, of which, roughly speaking, two-thirds were contributed by Chhattisgarh and the remainder by the Nagpur (Wainganga) country. The export from other parts of the Provinces is insignificant. During 1890 the export fell off, owing to bad harvests in 1889, but in 1891 it nearly doubled, rising to 17,85,500 maunds (of which 13,78,300 came from Chhattisgarh), and has shown a most notable further increase since that year, the exports during the calendar year 1892 reaching 33,03,346 maunds. About a third of the total quantity exported is consigned to Bombay, the remainder being shared between the North-Western Provinces, the Berars and places in the Bombay Presidency in nearly equal proportions.

The exports from the Nagpur country per acre of rice cultivation have remained remarkably stable. The average from 1885 to 1889 was 27 lbs., in 1889, 25 lbs., and in 1890, 28 lbs. The Chhattisgarh tract exports largely to other places within the Provinces as well as to places outside the Provinces, these local exports having risen from 1,20,825 maunds in 1888 to 5,66,095 maunds in 1892. If these be included, the export during the years 1885-89 gives an annual average of 24 lbs. per acre of rice cultivation. The figure for 1890 closely approaches to this, but in 1891 the export per acre rose to 65 lbs. and was maintained at about this figure during the following year. This really marvellous increase in the exporting capacity of the country, which the extension of railway communication has brought about, has no doubt partly resulted from extension of cultivation, but is not to be entirely explained in this way. Since 1889 the exports from the Raipur and Bilaspur districts have increased from 7½ to 30 lakhs maunds. Rice cultivation has extended very largely in response to the demand for export, but our statistics give no ground for assuming that the increase in area which has come about during the last four years exceeds 1,56,000 acres. Assuming that the produce (husked) of this new area amounts to 10½ lakhs maunds—a liberal estimate as the new lands are generally of inferior quality—there will remain 12½ lakhs maunds, equivalent to 50 lbs. per acre, to be accounted for either by an increase in the outturn of land already in cultivation (due to more careful husbandry) or by a saving of wastage.

14. The results of the last eight years' experimental cuttings of rice crops are tabulated below :—

District.	Character of cultivation.	Years of experiment.																Total number of cuttings.	Average outturn per acre.	Present standard.
		1884-85.		1885-86.		1886-87.		1887-88.		1888-89.		1889-90.		1890-91.		1891-92.				
		Number of cuttings.	Outturn per acre.	Number of cuttings.	Outturn per acre.	Number of cuttings.	Outturn per acre.	Number of cuttings.	Outturn per acre.	Number of cuttings.	Outturn per acre.	Number of cuttings.	Outturn per acre.	Number of cuttings.	Outturn per acre.	Number of cuttings.	Outturn per acre.			
			lbs.		lbs.		lbs.		lbs.		lbs.		lbs.		lbs.		lbs.		lbs.	lbs.
Saugor...	Broadcasted, rarely irrigated.	9	641	2	710	2	1,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	722	(a) 700
Damoh...	do. ...	1	1,362	7	669	10	541	2	450	1	860	7	670	22	934	5	994	55	789	(a) 700
Jubbulpore ...	do. ...	8	1,678	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	690	65	778	...	...	...	...	75	871	(a) 700
Mandla...	do. ...	3	1,597	1	620	6	924	...	...	15	756	10	786	13	724	4	1,200	52	853	(a) 800

District.	Character of cultivation.	Years of experiment. 1884-85. Number of cuttings.	1884-85. Outturn per acre.	1885-86. Number of cuttings.	1885-86. Outturn per acre.	1886-87. Number of cuttings.	1886-87. Outturn per acre.	1887-88. Number of cuttings.	1887-88. Outturn per acre.	1888-89. Number of cuttings.	1888-89. Outturn per acre.	1889-90. Number of cuttings.	1889-90. Outturn per acre.	1890-91. Number of cuttings.	1890-91. Outturn per acre.	1891-92. Number of cuttings.	1891-92. Outturn per acre.	Total number of cuttings.	Average outturn per acre.	Present standard.
			lbs.		lbs.		lbs.		lbs.		lbs.		lbs.		lbs.		lbs.		lbs.	lbs.
Seoni ..	82 per cent transplanted of which ⅔ths irrigated.	1	2,040	1	1,196	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1,618	(a) 800
Narsinghpur ...	Broadcasted, rarely irrigated.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	780	1	780	(a) 600
Hoshangabad.	do.								No. experiments.											(a) 600
Nimar ...	do.																			(a) 600
Betul ...	do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	550	1	550	(a) 600
Chhindwara ...	do.								No. experiments.											(a) 600
Wardha..	do.																			(a) 600
Nagpur ..	81 per cent transplanted of which half is irrigated.	2	1,772	...	...	2	1,620	...	...	2	3,910	...	...	3	1,450	15	760	24	1,264	(b) 1,200
Chanda...	86 per cent transplanted, of which ⅔ths irrigated.	...	...	4	1,736	...	...	2	3,506	2	1,400	3	1,042	7	1,121	5	1,245	23	1,476	(b) 2,000
Bhandara ...	76 per cent transplanted of which half is irrigated.	...	...	5	1,199	7	1,334	7	1,383	3	1,600	...	...	19	1,648	15	1,640	56	1,529	(b) 1,500
Balaghat.	66 per cent transplanted one-third of which irrigated.	5	3,132	12	1,881	...	...	4	2,615	4	1,487	...	...	8	1,797	9	1,138	42	1,759	(b) 1,500
Raipur...	Broadcasted and rarely irrigated.	2	1,150	43	994	73	723	14	1,543	6	687	25	1,012	22	1,616	30	1,109	220	983	(a) 700
Bilaspur.	do. ...	...	...	...	...	4	1,023	...	...	3	193	...	...	9	791	9	1,344	25	955	(a) 700
Sambalpur ...	4 per cent transplanted about 6 per cent of which irrigated.	3	1,079	33	1,548	57	993	49	1,773	...	...	11	1,355	18	1,616	9	1,576	180	1,397	(a) 900

(a) For broadcasted rice.
(b) For transplanted rice.

At present there are two standards for each district—one for broadcasted and the other for transplanted rice,—but having regard to the very small extent to which the two systems of cultivation occur together, it will, I think, suffice if a single standard be framed for each district.

Saugor.—The present standard (700 lbs.) is closely borne out by the results of 13 experiments. But the number is too few for a certain conclusion : the rice lands of this district are of good quality, and I would not put the standard lower than 900 lbs.

Damoh.—Experiments have been more numerous here, and would warrant a standard of 800 lbs., the figure I arrived at when writing the report on the recent resettlement of this district.

Jubbulpore.—This district may be taken together with *Mandla*, the conditions of rice cultivation in both being very similar. A considerable number of experiments warrant the raising of the standard from 700 to 850 lbs.

Seoni.—Here transplanted rice largely predominates. The two experiments which have been made are of little assistance. Circumstances are very similar to those in the northern (Ramtek) tahsil of the Nagpur district, and I would adopt the Nagpur standard of 1,200 lbs.

	Normal area.		
	Transplanted.	Broadcasted.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres
Saugor .	3,550	18,300	21,850
Damoh ..	150	50,600	50,750
Jubbulpore .	2,400	1,30,700	1,33,000
Mandla	1,000	66,300	67,300
Seoni ..	91,500	13,100	1,04,600
Narsinghpur .	200	24,800	25,000
Hoshangabad	100	10,900	11,000
Nimar ..	...	10,800	10,800
Betul ...	...	11,800	11,800
Chhindwara ..	600	5,600	6,200
Wardha	...	3,000	3,000

In the *Narsinghpur*, *Hoshangabad*, *Betul*, *Chhindwara*, and *Wardha* districts rice cultivation is quite unimportant. The present standard of 600 lbs. is a little too low and it may be raised to 700 lbs.

For *Nimar* where rice, though covering a small aggregate area, is the characteristic crop of the best kind of land, I would adopt a standard of 1,000 lbs.

Nagpur.—The Settlement Officer has recommended 1,200 lbs. This figure is borne out by 24 experiments and is accepted by me.

The *Chanda* and *Bhandara* districts may be considered together. In both irrigation is of much importance and covers a large proportion of the crop. The results of 79 experiments in the two districts warrant a standard of 1,500 lbs., the present standard for Bhandara. The present standard for Chanda (2,000 lbs.) is without doubt too high, having regard to the proportion (14 per cent.) of unirrigated rice land.

	Normal area.		
	Transplanted.	Broadcasted.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Nagpur ..	28,300	3,100	31,400
Chanda . .	1,56,100	31,100	1,87,200
Bhandara ...	3,75,400	99,800	4,75,200
Balaghat .	2,21,500	39,100	2,60,600

Balaghat.—Irrigation does not play here so important a part as in Chanda or Bhandara, but the soil in the open tract below the ghats is of very superior quality, and supports the densest population in the Provinces. For this region a standard of 1,700 lbs. would be amply justified. But there is a considerable area of poorer unirrigated rice on the Baihar plateau above the ghats, and taking this into consideration a standard of 1,600 lbs. will be sufficiently high.

The *Raipur* and *Bilaspur* districts can be taken together. In the former very numerous experiments have been made. The average given by them (983 lbs) agrees pretty closely with that yielded by 25 experiments in Bilaspur. Were the experiments in number strictly representative of the various land classes a standard of 950 lbs. would be justified. But they hardly include a sufficient number for the poorer soils, and I would not exceed 900 lbs. This is very considerably in excess of the present standard (700 lbs.), which is, moreover, *prima facie* too low when compared with the density of the population in these districts. RICE.

	Normal area.		
	Trans-planted.	Broad-casted.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Raipur ..	1,500	12,06,000	12,07,500
Bilaspur ...	300	7,33,500	7,33,800
Sambalpur ...	1,88,500	2,61,800	4,50,300

Sambalpur.—Irrigation and transplantation are to some extent practised here, and a considerable proportion of the rice lands are very productive indeed. A large number of experiments give an average of 1,397 lbs., and I would adopt 1,300 lbs. as the standard.

The conclusions formed above are based on the results of 769 experiments. The general result of the modifications recommended is to raise very considerably the standards now adopted for calculating the outturn. Population is very much denser in the rice-growing districts than elsewhere, and there can be little doubt that the present standards under-state the produce. Multiplying the acreage of each district by the standard now adopted we arrive at 1,105 lbs. per acre as the standard for the Provinces as a whole. This is equivalent to about 670 lbs. of husked rice, which exceeds very considerably the figure adopted by me in my recent Review of the past 30 years progress of these Provinces. This figure was without doubt too low, as is shown, indeed, *a priori* by the fact that it failed to account for the greater density of the population in rice-growing districts.

15. **Juari.**—The area under this crop is almost exactly one-third of that under wheat. Its successful cultivation requires a moderate rainfall. The tracts in these Provinces where the annual rainfall is below 40 inches, are Nimar and the Nagpur plain, including the southern (Sausar) tahsil of the Chhindwara district, and it is in those places that juari is of most importance. They include 76 per cent. of the total acreage under the crop. Outside this area juari is usually confined to poor highlying fields (which escape swamping) and to village gardens (*baris*). Its cultivation is of some importance in Saugor and in the Narsinghpur and Hoshangabad districts, where it finds suitable land in the ravine-cut country which slopes to the Nerbudda and its tributaries. In the rice country of Jubbulpore and Mandla to the north, and of Balaghat and Bhandara to the south, its cultivation is insignificant, and in Chhattisgarh it is almost unknown. JUARI.

In the extreme south of the Provinces (the Chanda district and the south of Nagpur and Bhandara) a variety of juari—known as *ringni*—is grown as a cold-weather crop. It is generally confined to poor land, and the plants are stunted and yield very lightly. But in the Sironcha tahsil of the Chanda district cold-weather juari is the characteristic crop of the rich belt of alluvial land skirting the Godavari, and the outturn is here very large, and quite equal to that of first class monsoon juari. The stretch of cold-weather juari to be seen from the river bluff on which the town of Sironcha lies, is one of the most striking bits of agriculture in the Provinces.

Juari, like wheat, is very commonly sown in a mixture with a leguminous crop,—generally tur or arhar (*Cajanus indicus*)—which is, as a rule, sown across the juari in parallel lines. This mixture is, as might be expected, commonest on poor land, and the localities in which it is of most general occurrence are the ravine-cut tracts which grow most of the juari of the Narsinghpur and Hoshangabad districts, where three-fourths of the juari land bears tur as well. In the Nagpur country from 50 to 60 per cent of the crop contains tur. The proportion is smaller in the northern districts, except Damoh, where it reaches a half. The proportion of tur to juari varies, but on an average is about one-seventh. The outturn of juari, if lessened at all, is not lessened to anything like this

extent. Indeed, experiments on the Nagpur Experimental Farm have shown the loss in juari produce to be trifling, so that the tur is clear gain.

The traffic in juari is of very little importance. The only exporting district is Nimar, which annually despatches about 2,00,000 maunds to places in the Bombay Presidency and Rajputana. The Nagpur country, which grows the crop most largely, is an importer, receiving from the Berars quantities which annually range from 75,000 to 4,00,000 maunds according to the character of the local harvest. The cultivation of juari has been declining in the Nagpur country during the past 30 years, its place having been taken by linseed, and this is the explanation of this apparent anomaly.

16. The results of eight years' experimental harvestings of the juari crop are shown below :—

District.	Years of experiment.																Total number of cuttings.	Average outturn per acre.	Present standard.
	1884-85.		1885-86.		1886-87.		1887-88.		1888-89		1889-90.		1890-91.		1891-92.				
	Number of cuttings.	Outturn per acre.	Number of cuttings.	Outturn per acre.	Number of cuttings.	Outturn per acre.	Number of cuttings.	Outturn per acre.	Number of cuttings.	Outturn per acre.	Number of cuttings.	Outturn per acre.	Number of cuttings.	Outturn per acre.	Number of cuttings.	Outturn per acre.			
		lbs.		lbs.		lbs.		lbs.		lbs.		lbs.		lbs.		lbs.		lbs.	lbs.
Saugor ...	2	345	2	717	1	885	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	632	600
Damoh ...	3	672	4	565	6	661	...	...	...	...	5	620	2	535	...	...	20	622	600
Jubbulpore.	1	330	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	330	500
Mandla ...							No	expe	rime	nts.									
Seoni ...								D	o.										
Narsinghpur ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	480	1	480	450
Hoshangabad .	1	420	...	...	1	320	1	420	1	280	...	...	...	...	1	270	5	370	450
Nimar ...	11	663	4	425	7	414	2	570	...	...	3	200	16	679	28	621	71	590	600
Betul ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	755	5	570	6	463	6	552	19	550	500
Chhindwara	1	240	1	440	...	...	3	426	2	540	1	420	...	...	...	...	8	432	500
Wardha ...	...	...	3	787	23	1,009	7	618	6	835	7	1,121	...	...	...	...	46	930	750
Nagpur	...	...	2	700	5	939	5	810	3	956	5	540	8	475	4	597	32	686	750
Chanda ..	1	645	4	496	2	1,220	3	460	1	300	6	578	13	1,013	9	737	39	770	...
Bhandara...	...	..	1	260	2	580	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	473	450

Saugor.—No experiments have been made since 1886-87. I distrust the results of previous years since they represent too strongly the small area on which juari is grown as a garden crop, and I would lower the standard to 500 lbs.

	Normal area under juari.
	Acres.
Saugor ...	52,900
Damoh ...	27,300
Jubbulpore ...	18,500
Mandla ...	200
Seoni ...	11,600

Damoh.—The high average is due to two of the five experiments made in 1889-90 which yielded abnormally large outturns. The locality is unsuitable for juari, and I would not take a higher figure than 500 lbs. Only one experiment has been made in *Jubbulpore* and none in *Mandla* and *Seoni*. For the Jubbulpore and Seoni districts I would not take a higher standard than 400 lbs., and 350 lbs. will be sufficiently high for the small area in Mandla.

Narsinghpur.—Juari cultivation is here characteristic of the ravine-cut lands which border the Nerbudda. The single experiment made in 1891-92 is not of much assistance. But eight experiments made during 1892-93 give an average of 467 lbs., and I would fix the district standard at 450 lbs.

	Normal area.
	Acres.
Narsinghpur ...	26,400
Hoshangabad ...	39,000
Nimar ...	1,51,900
Betul ...	53,800
Chhindwara ...	1,34,408

Hoshangabad.—Circumstances are here very similar to those of Narsinghpur, but at the western (Harda) end of the district the rainfall lightens very considerably, and *juari* cultivation gains in profit. None of the five experiments relate to this tract, and their results understate the district outturn. I would fix the standard at 450 lbs. at least.

Nimar.—Juari is here the most important food crop of the district, the light rainfall being favourable to it. A large number of experiments have been made (71) giving an average of 590 lbs. The averages for the last two seasons have been 679 and 621 lbs., the harvests being if anything above the average. Five experiments made during 1892-93 give an average of 635 lbs. the crop being again a good one. The present standard is 600 lbs. and I would maintain it. JUARI.

Betul.—An average of 550 lbs. is given by 19 experiments. The high averages obtained in 1889-90 and 1891-92 are largely the result of two abnormally good crops, and I would not take a higher standard than 450 lbs. for this district, including as it does a large proportion of very poor hilly land on which juari is grown by Gonds and Kurkus. Six experiments made during 1892-93 yielded 470 lbs. only.

Chhindwara.—The southern tahsil of this district includes one of the most typical juari tracts in the Provinces, and it is unfortunate that there should have been so few experiments. Those which have been are not representative. We are compelled to go largely by conjecture, and I should consider 550 lbs. a fair standard.

Wardha.—A belt of flat land lying along the left bank of the Wardha river in the Arvi tahsil of this district carries without doubt the heaviest juari crops in the Provinces. The seven experiments of 1889-90 which give an average of 1,121 lbs. were all made in this locality. But the greater part of the juari lands are of vastly inferior productiveness, and I should hesitate to take a higher figure than 700 lbs. for the district as a whole.

	Normal area.
	Acres.
Wardha .	2,10,900
Nagpur .	2,85,900
Chanda ...	1,67,000
Bhandara ...	65,000

Nagpur.—The Settlement Officer's estimate is 520 lbs., but this is decidedly too low. A fairly large number of experiments give an average of 686 lbs. If regard be limited to those of the last four years, the result will be considerably smaller, but a standard of 600 lbs. seems amply justified.

Chanda.—A large proportion of the juari crop is here grown during the cold-weather months and yields but poorly except in the Sironcha tahsil. The high averages of 1889-90, 1890-91 and 1891-92 are due to the inclusion of a disproportionately large number of Sironcha crops, the outturns of which ran very high, in one case touching almost 3,000 lbs. But the Sironcha area is relatively small, and its outturn cannot very materially affect the district standard. I would not exceed 600 lbs. here.

For *Bhandara*, where most of the crop is grown during the cold weather on land of indifferent quality, a standard of 400 lbs. will be suitable. In the four remaining districts (Balaghat, Raipur, Bilaspur and Sambalpur) juari is grown to a very trifling extent, and a nominal factor of 350 lbs. will be ample.

17. **Gram.**—This crop [to be distinguished from the "horse-gram" of Madras *(Dolichos biflorus)* which is known as *kulthi* in these Provinces and is grown to some extent in the southern districts], is the principal cold-weather pulse.. Its use in a mixture with wheat has been already noticed. Grown alone it covers an area of some 7,00,000 acres, which is distributed over all districts in the Provinces, except Sambalpur. It plays a very important part in wheat-growing districts as a rotation crop with wheat, taking in this way the place of clover in English farming, and thus used is grown on good land which shows traces of exhaustion. It is also largely grown on poor land of the blacksoil type which is too shallow to grow wheat, and in determining its average produce due allowance must be made for this portion of the crop, which yields very much less than that periodically sown on wheat lands. GRAM.

During the five years ending 1888-89 the average annual exports of gram were 6½ lakhs maunds. In 1889-90 they fell to 3⅓ lakhs maunds, but during the following year rose to over 11 lakhs maunds. A still further increase occurred in 1891-92 when over 15¾ lakhs maunds were exported, of which half was consigned to the port of Bombay. All parts of the Provinces contributed to the export.

18. During the past eight years 408 experimental cuttings have been made with gram crops the results of which are tabulated below :—

District.	Year of experiment.																Total number of cuttings.	Average outturn per acre.	Present standard.
	1884-85.		1885-86.		1886-87.		1887-88.		1888-89.		1889-90.		1890-91.		1891-92.				
	Number of cuttings.	Outturn per acre.	Number of cuttings.	Outturn per acre.	Number of cuttings.	Outturn per acre	Number of cuttings.	Outturn per acre.	Number of cuttings.	Outturn per acre.	Number of cuttings.	Outturn per acre.	Number of cuttings.	Outturn per acre.	Number of cuttings.	Outturn per acre.			
		lbs.		lbs.		lbs.		lbs.		lbs.		lbs.		lbs.		lbs.		lbs.	lbs.
Saugor ...	5	580	5	670	1	420	1	1,020	5	472	...	...	...	...	23	506	40	545	600
Damoh ...	3	279	14	557	13	331	6	354	8	300	7	288	4	397	3	287	50	377	600
Jubbulpore ..	1	660	...	...	5	446	2	645	13	359	5	742	16	946	3	780	45	667	600
Mandla ...	2	553	2	740	4	869	3	590	14	512	6	800	2	670	1	590	34	639	600
Seoni ...	1	675	3	650	2	227	3	443	2	725	4	787	1	1,000	1	890	17	758	600
Narsinghpur ...	7	873	19	726	...	..	5	941	13	380	13	804	3	277	16	733	76	698	700
Hoshangabad ...	2	599	2	425	...	...	3	813	3	287	1	390	1	200	4	457	16	485	700
Nimar ...	3	538	1	1,070	3	490	...	...	5	344	2	445	...	...	...	...	14	483	600
Betul ...	...	...	8	404	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	885	3	663	6	567	21	580	600
Chhindwara ...	1	440	1	800	1	835	1	770	2	360	3	290	...	...	5	472	14	485	600
Wardha ...	...	...	1	960	...	..	1	320	...	...	1	890	...	...	...	...	3	723	700
Nagpur ...	...	...	...	...	3	667	5	834	2	665	...	...	...	...	2	545	12	697	700
Chanda ...	1	237	2	710	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	267	5	658	3	740	15	555	600
Bhandara ...	...	...	1	650	1	485	3	607	...	...	...	...	2	425	2	310	9	492	600
Balaghat ...	...	...	...	...	1	320	...	...	4	850	...	...	...	...	3	803	8	66	600
Raipur ...	...	...	3	652	5	407	3	565	2	305	2	455	...	...	1	500	16	482	550
Bilaspur ...	4	381	1	458	...	...	1	420	1	410	6	338	...	...	3	347	16	368	650
Sambalpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	860	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	860	600

Saugor.—The crop of 1891-92 was of about average productiveness, and 23 experiments made with it give an average of 506 lbs. I would accept 500 lbs. as the standard. This is below the average given by all experiments made in the district, but this average is vitiated by the inclusion of some abnormally good crops.

	Normal area.
	Acres.
Saugor ...	86,800
Damoh ...	42,600
Jubbulpore ...	1,26,200
Mandla ...	50,000
Seoni ...	39,900

Damoh.—The average here is much lower and I think understates the outturn. Fourteen experiments in 1885-86 yielded 587 lbs., and the average has been lowered to 337 lbs. by the poor results of 1889-90 when abnormally bad crops were selected for experiment. I would take 450 lbs. as the standard.

Jubbulpore—The experiments warrant the adoption of at least 620 lbs. as the standard. In *Mandla* the present standard of 600 lbs. will suffice.

Seoni.—The average is raised here by very high outturns recorded during the last three years, when certain of the crops experimented with were too good for the purpose. I would not exceed the Jubbulpore standard of 600 lbs., which is in fair accord with earlier years' experiments. GRAM.

Narsinghpur.—A standard of at least 640 lbs. is warranted here. The average given by 76 experiments is 698 lbs., but here also a disproportionately large number of the crops cut were of exceedingly good quality. If the results of 45 experiments made during 1892-93 be included, the district average falls to 645 lbs. which bears out the standard adopted.

	Normal area.
	Acres.
Narsinghpur ...	1,23,700
Hoshangabad ...	86,800
Nimar ...	6,400
Betul ...	69,000
Chhindwara ...	70,000

Hoshangabad.—As was the case with wheat, this district shows much lower outturns than are gathered in Narsinghpur or would seemingly be warranted by its reputation. The result is, however, in accord with the fact that Hoshangabad with a similar system of agriculture supports a much lighter population than Narsinghpur. In Narsinghpur the population per cultivated square mile is 365, whereas in Hoshangabad it is only 317. The average produce of gram as shown by 16 experiments is only 485 lbs.; but if we include 13 experiments made during 1892-93 the average rises to 583 lbs., and I think that a standard of 550 lbs. will not be too high for the district.

Nimar.—The average is almost exactly that of Hoshangabad. I think that the experiments are more typical here, and would adhere more closely to the result given by them fixing the standard at 450 lbs.

Betul.—The average has been raised very considerably by the results of an extraordinary crop in 1889-90, which yielded at the rate of over 2,000 lbs. per acre. If this experiment be excluded the average falls to 500 lbs., and I would accept 500 lbs. as the standard.

Chhindwara.—For this district also I would take a standard of 500 lbs. which is slightly above the average given by the 14 experiments.

Wardha and Nagpur.—The 15 experiments bear out the present standard of 700 lbs., but I think that this figure is really too high. The eight years' average on the Nagpur Experimental Farm is much lower than this, and I would lower the standard for both districts to 600 lbs.

	Normal area.
	Acres.
Wardha ...	16,300
Nagpur ...	34,000
Chanda ...	21,500
Bhandara ...	36,200
Balaghat ...	13,700
Raipur ...	40,200
Bilaspur ...	46,700
Sambalpur ...	3,100

Chanda.—Here I would follow the average and take 550 lbs. For *Bhandara* a lower figure will be suitable—500 lbs.

For *Balaghat* I would go up to 600 lbs. As already mentioned: the soil of this district is exceptionally fertile. The experiments would justify a higher figure, but they are few in number.

For the *Chhattisgarh* districts (Raipur, Bilaspur and Sambalpur) where gram is grown on poor soils, its place as a rotation crop with wheat being taken by *kodon*, I would not exceed 450 lbs.

19. **Kodon.**—This small millet [with which may be associated kutki (*Panicum miliare*)] is of much importance in the agricultural economy of the Provinces, as it forms the principal food of the aboriginal races which constitute over a fifth of the population. It will thrive on the poorest soils, and is the characteristic crop of trap hill slopes—ground so stony that it is a marvel that it should bear any crop at all. Kutki, in my experience, commonly takes KODON.

the place of kodon on sandy soils, not immediately overlying trap, but the two millets are to be often found mixed together. In the Raipur and Bilaspur districts kodon is grown under other circumstances. It is here (mixed with arhar) a common rotation crop with wheat, and used in this way is grown on the best black soil in the district. The principal kodon districts are those of the Satpura range where trap predominates and the aboriginal population is largest,—the north of Jubbulpore, Mandla, Seoni, Chhindwara and Betul. Next in order come Raipur and Bilaspur. The kodon area is also considerable in Saugor, Damoh, Narsinghpur and Hoshangabad, chiefly occurring in the hilly jungle-covered country with which they are fringed.

20. Experiments with kodon have only been tabulated during the past three years, and are but few in number. I abstract their results below :—

District.	1889-90.		1890-91.		1891-92.		1892-93.	
	Number of experiments.	Outturn per acre.	Number of experiments.	Outturn per acre.	Number of experiments.	Outturn per acre.	Number of experiments.	Outturn per acre.
		lbs.		lbs.		lbs.		lbs.
Damoh	8	742	...	...	1	280	...	...
Jubbulpore	21	442	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mandla	...	...	2	680	3	543	...	...
Narsinghpur	...	...	...	...	1	620	1	320
Hoshangabad	...	...	...	...	2	310	30	348
Betul	...	...	...	...	4	472	4	420
Raipur	9	692	...	...	4	500	...	...
Bilaspur	...	...	4	545	1	330	...	...

The most valuable experiments are those made during 1889-90 in the Jubbulpore district. They give an average of 442 lbs., but looking to the precarious character of the crop I should hesitate to deduce from this figure a higher standard than 400 lbs. In the absence of fuller statistics this may also be adopted for the standard in Saugor and Damoh as well as for the Satpura districts of Mandla, Seoni, Betul and Chhindwara. Four typical experiments in the Betul district yielded an average of 472 lbs. in 1891-92, and four experiments made with the crop of 1892-93 gave 420 lbs. A large number of experiments (30), made in the Hoshangabad district during 1892-93, gave an average of only 348 lbs. per acre, and for this district and the neighbouring district of Narsinghpur I would not take a higher standard than 350 lbs.

	Normal area.
	Acres.
Saugor ...	55,600
Damoh ...	53,700
Jubbulpore ...	1,70,900
Mandla ...	1,78,600
Seoni ...	1,20,400
Betul ...	1,45,400
Chhindwara ...	74,700
Narsinghpur ...	68,100
Hoshangabad ...	58,500
Raipur ...	1,52,300
Bilaspur ...	80,000

For Raipur and Bilaspur I would raise the standard to 550 lbs., a figure justified by such experiments as have been made.

For the other districts in which kodon cultivation is unimportant, I would adopt the Hoshangabad standard of 350 lbs.

The standard relates, it should be explained, to unhusked grain. Kodon resembles rice in the thickness of its husk, and there is a loss of from 45 to 50 per cent. in husking.

21. **Linseed.**—The agricultural returns for 1891-92 show the area under this crop as 13,86,631 acres, but this includes lands on which linseed was grown as an after-crop, following rice grown in the immediately preceding monsoon season. The precise extent of this after-crop area is uncertain, but it probably constitutes as much as a fourth of the total. The growth of a catch crop of linseed after the rice harvest depends very greatly on the rainfall of September and October, and as this is subject to great variations, these months being in fact almost the most uncertain period of the year, the area of after-crop linseed fluctuates largely. LINSEED.

For the cultivation of linseed as an after-crop good land is required, but it can be grown as the single crop of the year on very inferior qualities of black soil, and in this respect corresponds to juari amongst monsoon crops. Indeed, land suitable for juari is generally also suited to linseed, and it is clear that much of recent years' expansion in the growth of linseed has been obtained at the expense of juari. Thirty years ago the production of linseed was relatively very small. It is now one of the principal of agricultural resources of the Provinces, and crop statistics indicate that the area is still extending. But there is reason to believe that land rapidly becomes linseed-sick, when it requires a long period of rotation, and the cultivation of this crop may not improbably fall off even though the demand for export continues.

Linseed is grown in every district of the Provinces except Sambalpur, but by far the most important producing tracts are the Nagpur and Chhattisgarh plains. In the former it is almost entirely a single crop. In the latter it is of most importance as an after-crop, though its growth as a single crop is by no means insignificant.

The crop would be exceedingly profitable were it not exceedingly precarious. In a good year it gives a larger return than wheat with a far smaller outlay on seed and cultivation. But the plants are very sensitive to damp when in flower, and a few days' cloudy weather at this time will prevent the seed from getting, and bring a promising crop to a disappointing harvest. Rust also causes great damage.

Not more than 3 per cent. of the linseed crop is grown in a mixture. The commonest association is that of linseed and gram, but in the south of the Provinces it is found mixed with juari, and in Chhindwara a mixture of wheat and linseed is grown under the local name of *rajgir*.

22. The average annual exports from the harvests of the four years 1885 to 1888 amounted to 12,68,085 maunds, representing a little over 100 lbs. per acre in cultivation. This is almost precisely the average of the exports during the last five years also. The traffic is subject to great fluctuations, due to the precarious character of the crop. In 1889 the exports fell to 6,04,347 maunds or 51 lbs. per acre. In 1890 they rose to 11,78,085 maunds and in 1891 to 21,81,269 maunds, giving an average of 170 lbs. per acre. The exports of 1892 were but little in excess of the average. About 80 per cent. of the total quantity exported is drawn from the Nagpur and Chhattisgarh Divisions.

23. The results of the last eight years' experimental cuttings of linseed are given below:—

District.	Years of experiment.																Total number of cuttings.	Average outturn per acre.	Present standard.
	1884-85.		1885-86.		1886-87.		1887-88		1888-89.		1889-90.		1890-91.		1891-92.				
	Number of cuttings	Outturn per acre	Number of cuttings	Outturn per acre	Number of cuttings.	Outturn per acre	Number of cuttings	Outturn per acre.	Number of cuttings.	Outturn per acre.	Number of cuttings	Outturn per acre.	Number of cuttings	Outturn per acre.	Number of cuttings.	Outturn per acre.			
		lbs.		lbs		lbs	lbs.	lbs		lbs.		lbs.		lbs		lbs.		lbs.	lbs.
Saugor ..	3	251	2	118	1	150	2	380	4	345	1	600	6	350	23	357	42	338	300
Damoh ...	2	207	12	138	5	94	3	170	4	160	7	314	6	272	2	145	41	167	300
Jubbulpore ...	1	480	4	146	...	...	...	...	1	140	6	308	...	...	1	180	13	248	300
Mandla ..	3	90	.	...	4	174	5	151	1	170	6	201	..	...	...	...	19	163	300
Seoni ...	2	270	1	235	1	48	3	280	2	360	3	220	4	418	..	...	16	295	300
Narsinghpur ..	5	289	9	281	...	...	2	300	4	277	3	506	3	273	3	303	29	307	300
Hoshangabad ..	2	270	2	105	...	...	4	265	1	300	..	...	1	140	4	247	14	231	300
Nimar ...	5	295	6	166	...	...	...	...	3	166	3	150	...	...	...	...	17	201	300
Betul ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	1	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	90	300
Chhindwara ..	...	...	...			...	.		1	400	1	190	.	...	2	180	4	237	300
Wardha ..	3	259	3	194	13	475	9	260	12	375	2	375	...	...	3	260	45	354	350
Nagpur	...	..	6	129	4	189	4	226	3	380	...	.	...	...	7	307	21	238	350
Chanda ..	1	385	1	40	2	200	1	560	1	520	6	198	1	140	1	370	14	257	300
Bhandara ..	...	...	..	...	1	110	2	210	...	..	...	..	1	500	...	...	4	257	300
Balaghat ...	.	...	...		.	..	...	...	3	203	..	...	2	255	4	70	9	155	300
Raipur ..	3	190	32	236	21	311	13	156	...	.	13	222	12	240	3	307	95	251	300
Bilaspur ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	1	400	...	...	2	320	2	260	2	100	7	251	300
Sambalpur ..						No	expe	rime	nts.										300

These figures bring out very clearly the extraordinary fluctuations in outturn to which the crop is subject and which render the determination of averages exceedingly difficult. At present a standard of 300 lbs. is used for all districts except Wardha and Nagpur where it is raised to 350 lbs. There can be little doubt that these figures in many cases over-state the average produce: indeed they professedly represent an ordinary full outturn.

Commencing with the most important districts, in *Wardha*, 45 experiments give an average of 354 lbs., but this is due to the large number of cuttings made of the 1887 and 1889 crops, both of which were very good. From the large yields recording in the latter year it is clear that many of the crops selected were not representative. I would not adopt a higher figure than 300 lbs. The experiments made in *Nagpur* give a considerably lower figure, but this again is due to a number of abnormally poor crops cut in 1886. If we include six experiments made during 1892-93 the average is raised to 255 lbs. More rain falls in Nagpur than in Wardha, and it is probable that the linseed yield is rather the lighter in Nagpur. I would accordingly adopt a standard of 280 lbs. For *Chanda* I would go down to 250 lbs. and for *Bhandara* and *Balaghat*, where a considerable portion of the linseed follows rice and yields less than as a single crop, I would not exceed 230 lbs.

	Normal area.
	Acres.
Wardha ...	1,50,000
Nagpur ...	1,45,000
Chanda ...	54,000
Bhandara ...	46,000
Balaghat ...	31,000

Numerous experiments made in *Raipur* give an average of 251 lbs. and this figure is supported by seven experiments in *Bilaspur*. A standard of 250 lbs. will be suitable for both districts. For *Sambalpur* where linseed cultivation is trifling, a standard of 200 lbs. will suffice. LINSEED.

	Normal area.
	Acres.
Raipur ...	5,13,000
Bilaspur ...	2,38,000
Sambalpur ...	2,000

Turning now to the north of the Provinces 42 experiments in Saugor give an average of 338 lbs., but the number made in 1892 with a very good crop is disproportionately large, and I would not take a higher figure than 280 lbs. as the standard. In the adjacent district of *Damoh* 41 experiments give a very much lower average—only 167 lbs. This district has of late years suffered from a succession of bad harvests, and having regard to the experiments of 1890 and 1891 I would certainly not go below 250 lbs. The same standard will be suitable for *Jubbulpore*. For *Mandla*,—a district where the crop is particularly liable to rust and frost,—200 lbs. will not be too low. The average given by experiments in *Seoni* is raised by some abnormally good crops cut in 1891. The figure adopted for Damoh and Jubbulpore (250 lbs.) will be suitable.

	Normal area.
	Acres.
Saugor ...	36,000
Damoh ...	31,000
Jubbulpore ...	45,000
Mandla ...	8,000
Seoni ...	26,000

In the Nerbudda valley the Hoshangabad district again shows poorly by the side of Narsinghpur. Numerous experiments in the latter district warrant a standard of at least 280 lbs. For Hoshangabad 250 lbs. is as high as can be justified. But I should add that during 1892-93 when the linseed crop was a good one in these districts. 21 experiments in Narsinghpur and 8 in Hoshangabad gave averages, respectively, as high as 459 and 465 lbs.

For *Nimar* and *Betul* where linseed is but little grown the outturn cannot be estimated higher than 200 lbs. The conditions of *Chhindwara* are more favourable and the area under linseed is larger. I would take 220 lbs. as the standard.

	Normal area.
	Acres.
Narsinghpur ...	12,800
Hoshangabad ...	15,500
Nimar ...	4,000
Betul ...	5,000
Chhindwara ...	13,000

24. **Til.**—Although this oilseed covers less than 3 per cent. of the cropped area, it is of very great importance in the economy of the Provinces, as it provides one of the principal staples of export, bringing in between 30 and 40 lakhs of rupees a year. It can be grown on almost the poorest land in cultivation, but is also a profitable crop on good soils, and is commonly sown on newly broken land during the first two years of reclamation. It requires a light monsoon rainfall and in this respect resembles cotton, the til and cotton harvests generally agreeing in character. Though classed as a monsoon crop, til is largely grown during the cold weather in the southern and eastern districts, good land in this case being devoted to it and a larger outturn gathered than is usually yielded by monsoon til. TIL.

During the five years ending 1887-88 the Provincial exports of tilseed averaged 5,31,190 maunds. They have since ranged between 9,94,984 maunds (1890-91) and 4,03,880 maunds (1888-89). The exports during the calendar year 1891, following the crop of 1890, give the following averages per acre in the different Divisions :—

	lbs.
Jubbulpore ...	49
Nerbudda ...	195
Nagpur ...	295
Chhattisgarh ...	66
Provinces as a whole ...	145

The smallness of the export per acre in the Jubbulpore and Chhattisgarh Divisions mainly results from the retention of a larger proportion of the crop for local consumption. But it is a fact that the produce in these localities is considerably lower than in the Nerbudda valley and the Nagpur plain, where the rainfall is lighter.

25. The experiments which have been made with this crop are few in number and are not very instructive:—

District.	1884-85.		1885-86.		1886-87.		1887-88.		1888-89.		1889-90.		1890-91.		1891-92.		Present standard.
	Number of cuttings.	Average.	Number of cuttings.	Average.	Number of cuttings.	Average.	Number of cuttings.	Average.	Number of cuttings.	Average.	Number of cuttings.	Average.	Number of cuttings.	Average.	Number of cuttings.	Average.	
		lbs.		lbs.		lbs.		lbs.		lbs.		lbs.		lbs.		lbs.	
Saugor ...	2	45	...	...	1	195	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Damoh ...	...	...	5	101	7	175	2	120	..	...	5	131	2	225	1	50	150
Mandla ...	...	...	2	215	...	...	2	165	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	150
Narsinghpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	350	150
Hoshangabad ...	1	25	1	60	1	200	1	280	1	180	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
Nimar ...	1	82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	130	...	...	...	...	200
Betul ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	167	2	187	...	...	...	...	200
Chhindwara ...	...	...	...	...	1	335	...	...	...	...	1	430	...	...	...	...	200
Wardha ...	...	...	2	365	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250
Nagpur ...	...	...	...	...	1	250	2	200	2	290	...	...	...	...	...	...	250
Chanda ...	...	...	2	185	...	...	1	140	...	...	2	115	...	...	2	155	200
Raipur ...	1	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
Sambalpur ...	...	...	...	...	8	103	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200

The present standards are 150 lbs. for the three northern districts, 250 lbs. for Wardha and Nagpur and 200 lbs. for all others. They rather over-state the produce, save in the case of the Nerbudda and Nagpur districts, where they are decidedly too low.

In the Damoh district, which may be considered fairly typical of the Jubbulpore Division, 22 experiments give an average of 144 lbs. This accords fairly well with the present standard of 150 lbs., which I would retain for all districts in the Jubbulpore Division.

For the Narsinghpur district the present standard of 200 lbs. may be retained, but for Hoshangabad the western portion of which is particularly well suited for til cultivation, I would adopt at least 250 lbs. For *Nimar* I would take the same figure. For *Betul* and *Chhindwara* where comparatively little til is grown, 150 lbs. will be sufficiently high.

	Normal area.
	Acres.
Saugor ...	38,000
Damoh ...	23,000
Jubbulpore ...	41,500
Mandla ...	24,000
Seoni ...	20,000
Narsinghpur ...	19,000
Hoshangabad ...	39,500
Nimar ...	42,000
Betul ...	18,500
Chhindwara ...	9,800

The five experiments made in Nagpur give an average of only 246 lbs., but this is much too low for cold weather til. The Settlement Officer of Nagpur would go as high as 400 lbs. I would certainly raise the present standard to at least 350 lbs. for the Wardha and Nagpur districts and to 300 lbs. for Chanda, Bhandara and Balaghat.

Til is largely grown in the Chhattisgarh districts, especially in the tract lying between Raipur and Sambalpur, but the rainfall is not very suitable, and the produce is believed to be relatively small. I would lower the present standard to 150 lbs. and take this figure for all three districts.

TIL.

	Normal area.
	Acres.
Wardha ...	20,100
Nagpur ...	25,000
Chanda ...	32,000
Bhandara ...	3,000
Balaghat ...	1,500
Raipur ...	38,600
Bilaspur ...	22,000
Sambalpur ...	29,000

SUGAR-CANE.

26. **Sugar-cane.**—Save in certain rice tracts which are well supplied with large irrigation tanks, the circumstances of these Provinces are not well suited for the growth of sugar-cane, and its cultivation has declined before the competition of sugar imported from the North-Western Provinces and Bengal. In pre-railway days it was grown much more extensively than at present, and in the northern districts ruined stone sugar-cane presses *(kolhus)* are not uncommonly found lying disused in villages where there is now not an acre of cane in cultivation. It is probable, however, that the sugar-cane which has disappeared was of the unirrigated kind grown on the system called "palwar" in which the canes are sown very deep,—in whole lengths and not in strips—and the ground is covered with trash to check evaporation. There is still cane grown in this method in the northern districts, and a considerable area in the north-western corner of Bilaspur which has till recently been remote from railway communications and has been but little affected by outside competition. On the other hand the cultivation of irrigated cane in the Satpura districts appears to have somewhat increased of late years, as it has taken the place of opium which was a favourite crop in the localities up to 1871, but has since then been prohibited from cultivation.

27. Three methods of growing cane are practised. There is first of all the "palwar" system, already noticed, which appears to be peculiar to the northern districts and to a tract in Chhattisgarh; the cane is of inferior quality and the outturn poor. Secondly, there is black soil cultivation, in wheat country, with irrigation from wells, which is characteristic of the Betul and Chhindwara districts. Thirdly, cane is grown in rice country and irrigated either from tanks or wells dependent on tanks or from streams. The largest areas of this class occur in the Chanda, Bhandara, Bilaspur and Sambalpur districts.

It is a curious fact that three kinds of mills are used for crushing the cane, each confined within well-marked limits. In the northern districts and Nerbudda valley there is the pestle-mill *(kolhu)* of the North-Western Provinces: the Satpura districts use a vertical two-roller mill *(ghâna)* which is sunk below ground-level in a rectangular pit: in the rice country of the Wainganga and Chhattisgarh there is also a vertical roller mill, but it is fitted with three rollers and stands on ground level. The distribution of these three mills corresponds very closely with the distribution of the three methods of growing cane which have been sketched above.

The imports of sugar, unrefined *(gurh)* as well as refined, appear to be steadily increasing. During 1891-92 they amounted to 6,27,893 maunds (of which 1,59,424 maunds were refined), representing a value of 38 lakhs rupees. Most of the refined sugar is Mauritius produce. The unrefined sugar is obtained from the North-Western Provinces and Bengal.

No. 1360.

FROM

SURGEON-MAJOR T. E. L. BATE,

Inspector-General of Prisons, Punjab,

To

C. L. TUPPER, ESQUIRE,

Chief Secretary to Government, Punjab,

Home (Jails) Department.

Dated LAHORE, *the 28th April 1893.*

SIR,

I have the honor to submit my report on the administration of the jails of the Punjab for the year 1892, together with the prescribed statements.

Number and constitution of jails and lock-ups.

2. The number of jails and lock-ups in the Province, remained the same as in the previous year, and no changes were made in their constitution. It is hoped, however, that the Montgomery Central Jail project will be completed within the current year and that this prison will shortly be declared a Central Jail of the 1st class.

CHAPTER I.—JUDICIAL STATISTICS.

General Summary of all classes of prisoners.

3. The following is an abstract of the totals presented in the General Summary showing the distribution of prisoners of all classes in the jails of the Punjab in 1892 and the year previous :—

Class of prisoners.	Remained on 1st January.				Received during the year exclusive of transfers.				Remained on the 31st December.				Average number during the year.			
	1891.		1892.		1891.		1892.		1891.		1892.		1891.		1892.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Convicts ..	11,387	334	11,362	339	21,573	774	22,983	789	11,362	339	11,762	359	11,299	346	11,780	353
Under-trial	673	33	849	35	20,115	886	19,852	783	849	35	837	40	840	36	851	34
Civil ...	45	1	50	1	425	28	465	16	50	1	40	...	49	1	49	1
Total	12,105	368	12,261	375	42,113	1,688	43,300	1,588	12,261	375	12,639	405	12,188	383	12,680	388
Grand Total	12,473		12,636		43,801		44,888		12,636		13,044		12,571		13,068	

The increase of 40 in the number of male civil prisoners admitted into jail is probably ascribable to certain Munsifs having been experimentally invested with Small Cause Court powers within selected tahsils in 1891, as stated in the Punjab Administration Report, 1891-92, para. 265.

The decrease of 12 in the number of female civil prisoners admitted into jail is probably due to the action taken on para. 2 of the Government Review of the Jail Report for 1891.

Statement No. I.

Number and disposal of convicted prisoners

4. The following statement refers to convicted prisoners confined in jails, and compares the figures for 1892 with those of the nine previous years :—

	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Number of convicted prisoners in jails on the last day of previous year	12,009	11,060	* 9,932	9,791	10,751	11,474	12,416	12,004	11,687	11,650
Admitted direct during the year	16,982	16,155	16,184	18,674	22,279	21,197	20,195	20,973	21,978	23,429
Total	28,991	27,215	26,116	28,465	33,030	32,671	32,611	32,977	33,665	35,079
Admitted by transfer	2,822	4,512	5,937	5,052	5,354	5,417	4,782	5,067	6,131	4,866
Total	31,813	31,727	32,053	33,517	38,384	38,088	37,393	38,044	39,796	39,945
Deduct transported beyond seas	75	75	100	60	177	180	122	92	89	51
Do. transferred	2,980	4,717	5,838	5,263	5,541	5,394	4,730	5,069	6,283	4,915
Do. transferred to Lunatic Asylum ...	5	1	6	5	1	5	7	13	16	17
Do. released	17,268	16,425	15,958	17,063	20,610	19,638	20,051	20,754	21,357	22,431
Do. escaped	12	5	8	5	12	8	14	6	4	14
Do. executed	71	47	77	77	86	75	100	47	73	67
Do. died	342	312	275	293	483	372	365	376	324	370
Total discharged	20,753	21,582	22,262	22,766	26,910	25,672	25,389	26,357	28,146	27,868
Balance at the end of the year	11,060	*10,145	9,791	10,751	11,474	12,416	12,004	11,687	11,650	12,077
Daily average number of prisoners ...	11,469	10,807	9,797	9,977	10,386	11,969	12,200	11,788	11,595	12,039

* The difference of 213 in the number remaining at the close of 1884 and beginning of 1885 is owing to the closure of the Sirsa District and the Mooltan Central Jails. The prisoners shown against these jails as remaining at the end of 1884 were transferred to other jails.

The number that remained at the beginning of the year was rather less than at the beginning of the year previous; but it will be seen that the number admitted into jail direct is in excess of that of the previous year and much in excess of any of the eight years previous, except 1887 when it was 22,279.

Jails which show the largest increase in the number of convictions.

5. Of the jails that receive convicts direct, 19 show an increase of 2,899 and 11 a decrease of 1,448. Of the former, the following jails show the largest number:—Jhelum 712, Lahore District 359, Amritsar 216, Ferozepore 203, Jhang 185, Mooltan District 184, Gurdáspur 158, Dera Ismaíl Khan 154, Pesháwar 134, Ráwalpindi 111, Gujránwála 99, Hissár 88, Dharmsála 67, Hoshiárpur 56, Dera Gházi Khan 55, Gujrat 47 and Jullundur 41. Of these the Pesháwar, Ráwalpindi, Dera Gházi Khan, Jhang and Lahore Jails showed a decrease in 1891, as compared with the previous year.

Jails which show the largest decrease in the number of convictions.

6. The following are the jails showing the largest decrease in the number of direct admissions:—Bannú 602, Kohát 170, Ludhiána 168, Karnál 166, Delhi 144 and Siálkot 104. Of these the Bannu, Kohát and Karnál Jails showed a considerable increase in the number of admissions in 1891.

Statement D.

Increase in the number convicted for certain crimes.

7. Compared with 1891 there has been an increase in the number of convicts admitted under the following heads:—Offences against the public tranquility 174; contempt of the lawful authority of public servants 27; false evidence and the like 14; grave offences relating to coin and stamps 7; offences affecting the public health and safety 26; murder and attempt to murder 111; culpable homicide and attempts to commit the same and abetting suicide 57; hurt and assault with or without provocation 215; aggravated cases of hurt, &c., 113; wrongful restraint and confinement 36; kidnapping, abduction, &c., 35; unnatural offences 18; house-breaking and house-trespass 167; dacoity 8; cheating 1; mischief 35; simple trespass and house-trespass 7; offences relating to marriage 193; bad livelihood and belonging to wandering gangs of thieves 268, and all other offences, including those under special acts, 289.

Decrease in the number convicted for certain crimes.

8. There has been a decrease in the number of convicts admitted under the following heads:—Harbouring offenders and the like 51; lighter offences relating to coin 42; theft, including theft in a building and by servants 29; robbery and aggravated theft 7; dishonest misappropriation 10; criminal breach of trust 9; receiving and concealing stolen property

116; house-breaking in order to commit an offence punishable with death or transportation for life 35; forgery and offences relating to trade 19, and defamation 13.

With the exception of house-breaking 167, dacoity 8, cheating 1, mischief 35, simple trespass and house-trespass 7, there has been a decrease of admissions for offences relating to property.

Admissions for bad livelihood in 1891 and 1892 compared.

9. The following statement shows the number of prisoners admitted to jail for bad livelihood in 1891 and 1892:—

1	2	3				4				5
Serial No.	Jails.	Criminal Procedure Code, Sections 107 to 118, 122, 123 and 126.				Indian Penal Code, Section 401.				Remarks.
		1891.		1892.		1891.		1892.		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1	Hissár	53	1	81	...	...	...	...	...	
2	Rohtak	35	3	17	1	...	...	...	...	
3	Delhi	67	...	71	...	...	...	...	...	
4	Karnál	150	...	42	...	...	...	...	...	
5	Umballa	114	1	203	2	...	...	...	...	
6	Simla	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	
7	Dharmsála	4	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	
8	Hoshiárpur	61	...	54	...	15	6	...	...	
9	Jullundur	40	...	45	...	1	...	...	...	
10	Ludhiána	96	...	72	1	...	...	...	...	
11	Ferozepore	37	...	179	...	...	...	...	...	
12	Mooltan Central	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
13	Do. District	122	...	204	1	...	...	2	...	
14	Jhang	33	...	154	...	...	...	...	...	
15	Montgomery	19	...	37	...	...	...	...	...	
16	Lahore Central	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
17	Do. Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
18	Do. District	41	...	139	...	...	...	...	...	
19	Amritsar	142	2	71	...	...	...	...	...	
20	Gurdáspur	76	...	110	1	...	...	...	...	
21	Siálkot	275	2	166	2	...	...	13	...	
22	Gujrát	111	1	71	1	...	...	..	...	
23	Gujránwála	9	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	
24	Chenáwán Central	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
25	Shahpur	73	...	200	2	...	...	...	...	
26	Jhelum	251	3	647	5	...	...	...	...	
27	Ráwalpindi	323	1	304	2	...	...	...	...	
28	Hazára	20	...	...	...	...	...	83	...	
29	Peshawar	43	1	48	...	...	...	...	...	
30	Kohát	173	10	110	...	...	...	...	...	
31	Bannu	607	66	125	11	...	...	...	...	
32	Dera Ismail Khan	52	...	84	3	...	...	...	...	
33	Dera Ghází Khan	46	...	79	2	...	...	...	...	
	Total	3,085	92	3,335	34	16	6	98	...	

Decrease in the number of transfers explained.

10. During 1892, 4,915 prisoners were transferred against 6,283 in the previous year; the decrease being due to the cessation of employment for prisoners in the Chenáwán Public Works Jail, in connection with the original Chenáb Canal project, during a great portion of the year; the suspension of work on the new Umballa Central Jail project and the prevalence of cholera throughout the Province during a great part of the year. Of the 15 prisoners received from jails outside the Province, one was received from the Banda Jail, North-Western Provinces, and 14 from Burma.

Releases.

11. The following statement compares the releases under the various heads with the figures for the previous four years:—

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	Remarks.
On appeal	2,207	2,569	2,323	2,306	2,488	
On expiry of sentence	16,106	15,459	16,299	17,116	18,095	
Under remission rules	1,304	2,001	2,113	1,922	1,830	
By order of Government on account of sickness...	21	21	15	13	11	
Ditto on other grounds ...	...	1	4	...	1	

Releases on appeal.

The releases on appeal show an increase of 182 on the number for the previous year and are equal to about 10 per cent., calculated on the total number of convicts imprisoned during the year. The following jails show the highest ratio :—Rohtak 21·6 ; Lahore District 19·70 ; Jullundur 17·21, and Hoshiárpur 16·78. The number released on expiry of sentence was 18,095 against 17,116 in 1891.

Releases under remission rules.

The number released under the remission rules has fallen from 1,922 in 1891 to 1,839. The decrease is ascribable to the same cause as was stated in last year's report.

Releases on account of sickness.

Eleven prisoners were released by the orders of Government on account of bodily infirmity against 13 in 1891.

Releases on other grounds.

The convict shown as released on "other grounds" by order of Government, was released for special service rendered by him in re-capturing a convict who attempted to escape from the Chenáwán Central Jail.

Transportation beyond seas.

12. Fifty-one prisoners, including six females, were transported beyond seas against 89 in 1891 and 92 in 1890. Only 116 prisoners were sentenced to transportation for life during the year. Male convicts sentenced to terms are not now deported. The decrease in the number of prisoners deported is due to the fact that 27 prisoners were held over and deported in the months of February and March 1893 from the Lahore Central Jail, and 29 of those received during the year had to be detained in that jail pending disposal of their appeals and owing to unfitness. Prisoners sentenced to penal servitude continue to exhibit the keenest desire to be deported to the Andamans. The number of convicts sentenced to transportation remaining in the jails of the Province at the end of the year was 384—239 for life and 145 for terms.

Executions.

13. Sixty-seven prisoners, including two females, were executed. Of the total number of executions, 7 each were carried out at Delhi and Ráwalpindi, 4 each at Ferozepore, Bannu and Kohát and 3 each at Umballa, Gurdáspur, Shahpur, Abbottabad, Dera Ismail Khan, Dera Gházi Khan, Hissár and Pesháwar.

Number of prisoners remaining at end of year.

14. Fourteen of the prisoners who escaped remained uncaptured at the end of the year; 370 convicts, including 13 females, died ; 12,077 convicts remained in jail on the last day of the year, being the highest number of any year since 1888 when the balance at the close of the year was 12,416.

Statement No. II.

Showing the religion, age and previous occupation of the convicts admitted into jail.

15. The following statement shows the religion of the convicts admitted into jail in each of the past two years, the ratio per mille of admissions of each denomination, and the ratio per mille of each denomination of the free population admitted into jail :—

Total free population in the Province according to Census of 1891.					Year.	Total admissions into Jail.					Ratio per mille of admissions to Jail.					Ratio per mille of each denomination of the free population admitted into Jail.				
Christians.	Muhammadans.	Hindús and Sikhs.	Other classes.	Total.		Christians.	Muhammadans.	Hindús and Sikhs.	Other classes.	Total.	Christians.	Muhammadans.	Hindús and Sikhs.	Other classes.	Total.	Christians.	Muhammadans.	Hindus and Sikhs.	Other classes.	Total.
18,375	11,511,578	9,017,962	6,067	20,553,982	1891	40	15,165	6,471	302	21,978	1·82	690·01	294·43	13·74	...	2·18	1·32	0·72	49·78	1·07
					1892	30	16,118	6,974	307	23,429	1·28	687·02	297·60	13·11	...	1·63	1·40	0·77	50·60	1·14

Muhammadans furnished 16,118 of the total number convicted and Hindus 6,974. The ratio of admissions to jail of the former denomination, calculated on the free population, was nearly twice that of the latter.

Admissions according to age.

16. The following statement shows the admissions according to age in each of the past two years :—

	1891.		1892.	
	Male.	Female	Male.	Female
Under 16 years of age	294	22	324	10
From 16 to 40 years of age	17,729	650	18,697	657
From 40 to 60 „ „	2,791	86	3,176	106
Above 60 years of age	394	12	448	11

The number of male convicts under 16 years of age increased from 294 to 324, while the number of female convicts of the same age fell from 22 to 10.

In dealing with juvenile offenders, whipping would be a more suitable form of punishment than imprisonment, particularly in this Province where the accommodation provided in most of our jails for criminals of this class does not afford the means of complete segregation.

The number of male convicts admitted between the ages of 16 and 40 rose from 17,729 in 1891 to 18,697. The number in 1890 was 16,991 and in 1889, 16,451.

It appears to me desirable to show the number of males convicted of crime during adolescence, *i. e.*, between the ages of 16 and 23.

Adolescent criminals constitute a very troublesome class and their segregation is hardly less desirable in the interests of jail discipline than is that of juvenile offenders. The provision of Central Jails will render an advance in this respect possible ; not alone in the Central Jails themselves, but in the District Jails all over the Province a large amount of accommodation, now occupied by long term convicts, will be available for purposes of classification. The number of male prisoners between the ages of 40 and 60 and the number of those over 60, each shows an increase on the figures for the previous year.

The numbers of each class in 1890 were 2,647 and 431 respectively. The proportion of aged men among the convict population is certainly very large and no doubt accounts for much of the mortality occurring in jail.

I sometimes see convicts undergoing sentences for serious crime who would appear to be precluded by their age and physique from anything of the sort. Indeed, not long ago, I saw a man in one of our jails, sentenced in 1890 to transportation for life, for murder, who was so old and feeble that he could not stand up.

The number of very old men among the convict population would point to the conclusion that it is not uncommon for a family to hand over to justice its oldest and least useful member in the place of some younger member who has committed a crime, but whose imprisonment would prove a serious inconvenience.

Surgeon-Major Little, in his Annual Report on the Mooltan District Jail for 1892, remarks as follows on this subject :—

"The following is a list of the life prisoners in the jail. It possesses a certain amount of interest owing to the extraordinary age of the convicts. The ages are, in my opinion, substantially accurate, and have been taken as entered in the admission register and statement furnished by the Police accompanying the warrant. Out of 19 murderers, only two were men of moderate age; one being 35 and the other 40 years of age. The remainder comprise eight of 50 or over, three of 60 or over, one of 65, one of 70, two of 75, and two were patriarchs of 80. It is, I think, rare in any civilized country to find a murderer or life prisoner in any one who has passed the limit of three score years, but it appears that in the Punjab, a different order prevails, and that crimes of this description are reserved for the season of advanced maturity and not uncommonly committed in the dotage of the criminal. I am not in a position to hazard an opinion as to the accuracy of the statement of some of these veteran malefactors to the effect that they have voluntarily acknowledged the commission of a crime of which they were completely innocent in order to vicariously sacrifice themselves for a son or relative still capable of being a family bread-winner. I can only record the fact that the ages of these criminals appear to the unbiased observer to be an extraordinary feature when the nature of their crime is considered."

The Commissioner and Superintendent of the Lahore Division in forwarding the report writes :—

"It is more than probable that the men convicted were put forward as substitutes."

Imprisonment and the confinement it entails, are, of course, less irksome to the aged than to the young. Moreover, the people know that a specially comfortable place in the shape of good food, ample clothing, a special dietary, the lightest of work and a society not entirely uncongenial awaits the old man in our jails.

Occupation of females previous to admission into jail.

17. Of the 784 female convicts admitted, 582 were married, 29 were unmarried, 151 were widows and 22 were prostitutes.

Statement No. III.

Admission of convicts classified according to length of sentence.

18. The following abstract shows the number of convicts admitted into jail in 1891 and 1892 according to length of sentence, and compares the percentages of total admissions under the different periods with those of all the jails in British India in 1891:—

	Number of admissions.		Ratio per cent. of total admissions.		In all jails of British India in 1891.
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.	
Not exceeding 1 month	4,664	5,251	21·22	22·41	35·77
Above 1 and not exceeding 3 months	3,659	3,921	16·65	16·74	19·44
„ 3 „ „ 6 „	4,146	4,299	18·86	18·35	17·55
„ 6 „ „ 12 „	5,384	5,733	24·50	24·47	13·26
„ 1 year „ „ 5 years	3,678	3,596	16·73	15·35	11·58
„ 5 years „ „ 10 „	190	320	0·86	1·37	0·99
Exceeding 10 years	6	17	0·03	0·07	0·06
Sentenced to transportation (a) For life	107	116	0·49	0·49	0·62
Sentenced to transportation (b) „ term	39	40	0·18	0·17	0·43
Sentenced to death	105	136	0·48	0·58	0·30

Of the total number of convicts admitted into jail, 2,011 were sentenced to simple imprisonment against 2,279 in 1891; 10,702 to rigorous imprisonment against 9,337 in 1891; 10,044 to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement against 9,823 in 1891, and 672 to rigorous imprisonment with whipping against 539 in 1891.

It may not be uninteresting to mention that of the total number of convicts admitted into the Punjab jails in 1891, 44·69 per cent. were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement against 0·16 per cent. in Bengal and 8·92 per cent. in the North-West Provinces. In 1892 the ratio per cent. of such sentences to total admissions to Punjab Jails was 42·87.

Solitary confinement as carried out in our jails at present can add but little, if at all, to the deterrent effect of a sentence. Moreover, the number of solitary cells in some jails is not sufficient to admit of the full period of solitary confinement ordered by the Courts being given in all cases.

Statement No. IV.

Showing the number of convicts admitted into the jails of the Punjab during the year 1892, who had been previously convicted.

19. Of the 23,429 convicts admitted into jail, 1,986 males and 33 females had been previously convicted once, 665 males and 5 females twice and 541 males and 10 females more than twice, giving a total of 3,192 males and 48 females, equal to 14 per cent. of the total admissions.

Jails showing the highest percentage of re-convicted prisoners.

The following jails show the highest percentage of re-convicted prisoners admitted:—Jhang 28; Peshâwar 26; Gurdâspur 22; Ludhiâna 22; Delhi 20, and Mooltan District 20.

Jails showing the lowest percentage of re-convicted prisoners.

The following jails show the lowest percentage:—Bannu 4; Jhelum 4; Montgomery 5; Rohtak 5; Ferozepore 6; Dharmsâla 6; Shahpur 7, and Siâlkot 7.

Habitual offenders.

20. The following statement shows the number of habitual offenders admitted into jail during the year:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Serial No.	JAILS.	Number of convicts admitted during the year.	Number of convicts in column 2 identified as habitual offenders before conviction and whose previous convictions appear in the record of proceedings at the trial.	Number of convicts in column 2 not so identified and whose previous conviction did not so appear, but who were after arrival in jail identified by the Jail officials as having been previously convicted.	Number of prisoners who confessed themselves to be habituals.	Total number of habituals.	REMARKS.
1	Hissár	671	83	...	...	83	
2	Rohtak	375	28	11	...	39	
3	Delhi	806	71	84	...	155	
4	Karnál	415	47	...	...	47	
5	Umballa	906	68	163	4	235	
6	Simla	96	7	...	...	7	
7	Dharmsála	395	11	8	1	20	
8	Hoshiárpur	459	39	4	...	43	
9	Jullundur	674	76	28	...	104	
10	Ludhiána	647	63	121	...	184	
11	Ferozepore	1,113	105	121	.	226	
12	Mooltan Central ...	...	..	...	...	...	
13	Do. District ..	1,566	127	33	10	170	
14	Jhang	656	197	12	...	209	
15	Montgomery	611	31	12	1	44	
16	Lahore Central ...	17	...	...	..	...	
17	Do. Female ...	32	2	1	...	3	
18	Do. District ...	1,330	212	19	2	233	
19	Amritsar	1,082	159	35	10	204	
20	Gurdáspur	762	97	54	...	151	
21	Siálkot	1,284	189	30	...	219	
22	Gujrát	803	74	25	...	99	
23	Gujránwála	766	69	26	...	95	
24	Chenáwán Central ..	...	..	...	...	...	
25	Shahpur	844	153	19	...	172	
26	Jhelum	1,552	104	15	...	119	
27	Ráwalpindi	1,315	124	89	3	216	
28	Hazára	454	31	9	...	40	
29	Peshávar	1,020	83	90	2	175	
30	Kohát	587	54	7	...	61	
31	Bannu	719	13	2	...	15	
32	Dera Ismail Khan ...	870	131	17	3	151	
33	Dera Ghází Khan ..	602	79	7	3	89	
	Total ...	23,429	2,527	1,042	39	3,608	

It will be seen that 2,527 were so classified by the Courts passing sentence against 3,074 in 1891; 1,042 by the Jail authorities with the approval of District Magistrates against 1,040 in 1891, and 39 confessed themselves to be habituals against 72 in the previous year, giving a total of 3,608 against 4,186 in 1891.

Of the 1,042 prisoners shown to have been classified by the Jail authorities as habituals, I believe a large number had been identified by the Police before admission into jail, but the committing Courts had omitted to classify the prisoners as habituals when passing sentence. The classification of habitual offenders for jail purposes is carried out under the orders laid down in Government of India, Home Department (Judicial) Resolution No. 27-1804-14, dated 14th December 1886.

The decrease in the number of habitual offenders is to be ascribed to the large number, 4,186, sent to jail in 1891.

A system of distinguishing habituals by placing a light iron ring on the left wrist and making a notch for each previous conviction, was adopted during the year.

Unidentified prisoners.

21. The number of unidentified prisoners admitted into the jails of the Province during the year was 219, and of these 82 were still undergoing imprisonment at the beginning of the current year. The following are the jails which show the largest number of admissions of this class:—Peshávar 90; Mooltan District 30; Gujrát 25; Lahore District 21; Delhi and Amritsar 11 each, and Hoshiárpur 10.

The introduction of the anthropometrical system has been entrusted by Government to the Police Department. I may, however, state that two sets of instruments, kindly supplied to me by the Inspector-General of Police, Bengal, are now in use in the Lahore Central and District Jails; but, so far, nothing beyond instructing some of the Jail officials in their use, has been attempted. Every facility is afforded to Police Officers to enter jails for the purpose of identifying old offenders; and in all cases in which previously convicted prisoners awaiting trial are identified by the Jail authorities, intimation is at once sent to the District Magistrate and District Superintendent of Police.

The treatment of the habitual offender in our jails is much more rigorous than it was some years ago. They are now, as far as practicable, segregated from other prisoners; they are for the most part required to do hard labour; and they are denied all promotion to prison offices.

Reconvictions of offences against property.

22. The following statement shows the number of prisoners admitted into jail during the year reconvicted of offences against property (Chapter XVII, Indian Penal Code) :—

Serial No.	Jails.	Total number of previously convicted prisoners admitted into jail during the year, (column 4 D of Statement IV.)	Number of persons reconvicted with				Total.	Remarks.
			One previous conviction.	Two previous convictions.	Three previous convictions.	Four and more previous convictions.		
1	Hissár	83	38	13	3	2	56	
2	Rohtak	18	7	4	1	...	12	
3	Delhi	160	51	23	12	6	92	
4	Karnál	70	6	4	3	...	13	
5	Umballa	63	8	23	7	6	44	
6	Simla	9	3	3	...	...	6	
7	Dharmsála	25	12	1	...	...	13	
8	Hoshiárpur	67	6	7	3	1	17	
9	Jullundur	117	25	9	7	3	44	
10	Ludhiána	140	26	7	7	2	42	
11	Ferozepore	63	29	13	9	12	63	
12	Mooltan Central	...	...	...	...	...	...	
13	Do. District	316	67	29	19	10	125	
14	Jhang	183	64	16	12	...	92	
15	Montgomery	32	30	2	..	...	32	
16	Lahore Central	8	...	...	...	...	...	
17	Do. Female	3	...	...	...	...	...	
18	Do. District...	233	102	33	12	5	152	
19	Amritsar	156	36	25	9	12	82	
20	Gurdáspur	171	21	7	4	4	36	
21	Siálkot	92	40	13	7	7	67	
22	Gujrát	117	57	26	12	4	99	
23	Gujránwála	122	48	28	12	7	95	
24	Chenáwán Central	...	...	...	...	...	...	
25	Sháhpur	57	30	10	1	...	41	
26	Jhelum	62	17	10	3	3	33	
27	Ráwalpindi	256	53	21	12	15	101	
28	Hazára	43	6	4	1	2	13	
29	Peshávar	264	37	24	11	3	75	
30	Kohát	68	5	3	3	1	12	
31	Bannu	29	9	2	1	1	13	
32	Dera Ismail Khan	160	38	24	5	4	71	
33	Dera Ghází Khan	53	26	9	1	..	36	
	Total ...	3,240	897	383	177	110	1,577	

The statement given under para. 15 of the Police Report for 1891 gives the number for that year as 1,619.

The difference between the number of reconvicted prisoners shown in the prescribed Jail Statement No. IV and the number reconvicted for offences against property is made up of prisoners convicted of a variety of offences such as bad livelihood, abetting offences, causing hurt, uttering counterfeit coin, rioting, using criminal force, gambling, &c., &c.

Of the 324 male and 10 female juvenile offenders admitted into jail, only 14 males had been previously convicted, and of this number, 10 were received into the Delhi Jail.

A reformatory school for male juveniles is about to be established and a long felt want will thereby be supplied.

Statement No. VII.

Showing the state of education, &c.

23. Of the 23,429 convicts received into jail during the year 1892, 189 males were able to read or write a little and 124, including 2 females, were able to read or write well.

There was a daily average of 677 males and 15 females under instruction, against 993 males and 22 females in 1891.

Of the 893 males and 7 females released during the year who had been under instruction, 593 males could read and write a little and 165 males could read and write well.

The orders of the Government of India directing the discontinuance altogether of the education of adult convicts have not yet been received. But, acting on the decision which has been declared, I took the opportunity of providing, temporarily, for several teachers attached to jails, in which the number of juveniles is very few, in officiating appointments as Vernacular clerks. It will, I hope, be found possible to provide for the jail teachers attached to some of the jails in the reformatory school that will be established shortly in the Province.

Statement No. XIX.

Showing particulars regarding prisoners under trial in the jails of the Punjab during the year 1892

24. At the close of the year 1891, 596 male and 26 female prisoners remained under trial; 11,784 males and 540 females were admitted during 1892 against 12,756 males and 636 females in the previous year, giving a daily average of 555 males and 28 females against 584 and 32, respectively, in 1891.

Of the total number that remained from the previous year and of those admitted during the year, 6,562 males and 323 females were released, giving a ratio of 53 per cent. of males and 57 per cent. of females released against 52 and 56, respectively, in 1891. One prisoner escaped during the year; 17 males died against 22 males and 1 female in 1891, giving a death-rate of 29·16 per mille of average strength, against 37·34 in 1891. Of the 17 deaths, 5, all of which were due to pneumonia, occurred in the Kohát Jail in individuals who had been less than 3 months under detention—1 had been less than 9 days and 1 less than 13 days in jail at the time of death; 3 died in the Ferozepore Jail, of whom 1 was 50 years of age, 1 70 and 1 80 years; 2 died in the Bannu Jail and 1 each in the Karnál, Hoshiárpur, Mooltan District, Jhelum, Ráwalpindi, Abbottabád and Peshávar Jails. Prisoners awaiting trial are only removed from the Magisterial lock-up to the hospital of a jail in the same station when they are so seriously ill as to be in need of regular medical treatment, special care and diet.

Appendix to Statement No. XIX.

Showing particulars regarding prisoners in lock-ups apart from jails.

25. The following abstract gives details regarding prisoners of all classes confined in Magisterial lock-ups in 1892:—

	Number remaining at close of previous year.		Number received during the year.		Total population.			Average daily number.			Released.			Convicted and sentenced.			Transferred.		Escaped.		Deaths.		Remaining on 31st December.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
Under-trial ...	253	9	9,729	298	9,982	307	10,289	296	6	302	3,867	136	4,003	4,761	13	4,802	1,061	28	4	..	3	...	280	12	298
Convicted ...	51	...	2,211	48	2,262	48	2,310	94	..	94	320	5	325	...		...	1,888	13	1	.		..	44	...	44
Civil	...	..	65	2	65	2	67	...	...	...	40	1	41	...	...	...	20	1	...		...	...	5	..	5

The convicted prisoners included in this statement were either received from the Courts after sentence pending transfer to jail; from jail in connection with cases before the Courts, or for the performance of the menial duties of the lock-ups. All the lock-ups shown in this appendix are under the direct control of District Magistrates or subordinate Magistrates appointed by them. The Police are responsible for the safe custody of all prisoners confined in Magisterial lock-ups.

Five escapes occurred during the year; 3 from the Ferozepore Sadr lock-up; 1 from the Fázilka lock-up in the Ferozepore District, and 1 from the Miánwáli lock-up in the Bannu District.

Three deaths occurred against 7 in the previous year, giving a ratio of 7·57 per mille of average strength as compared with 22·58 of the previous year. One death occurred in the Sirsa, 1 in the Mooltan and 1 in the Teri lock-up.

At places where there is no jail, the medical duties are discharged by the medical subordinate on the spot to whom a small allowance is generally granted.

The average cost per head, calculated on the average population, has fallen from Rs. 104-5-6 in 1891 to Rs. 93-12-10. The decrease is due to the fact that the cost of establishment, which is the chief item of expenditure, is charged against a larger number owing to the daily average population having been in excess of what it was in the previous year. The average cost of rations rose from Rs. 29-5 in 1891 to Rs. 31-10; the increase being ascribable to the higher rates of provisions. The total of "other charges" has increased from Rs. 3,186 to Rs. 4,331, but the average cost is about what it was in 1891. The increase in the total expenditure under this head is due to a larger amount of bedding having been supplied, and to the number of transfers having increased from 2,578 in 1891 to 3,041.

Speaking generally, the prisoners confined in Magisterial lock-ups are not placed under as favourable sanitary conditions as are the convicts in our jails.

Statement No. IX.
Showing the scale of diet in force in the Punjab jails during the year 1892.

26. While recognizing that the diet of the prisoners should be of a quality and quantity sufficient to maintain them in health under the conditions existing in our jails, I am entirely opposed to giving them anything in excess of actual requirements, as to do so, is tantamount to placing a premium on crime, whereby the very object of a penal establishment is frustrated. This is a point that it has not been always found easy to decide, but, I hope, that the weight test which has now been introduced into all the jails of the Province will enable Superintendents to decide, with something approaching scientific accuracy, when special or extra diet is required. In regard to extra diet, I would say that where the ordinary rations, which are ample to sustain the body in health, are given, and presumably eaten and digested, the cases must be rare in which extra diet is required. Special diet is certainly needed to meet, not alone the cases of individuals, but sometimes also of large numbers where the deterioration of health from malarial epidemics is general. The issue of the inferior grains in the Jail dietary is prescribed in the Jail Manual and Departmental Circular No. 18 of 1878, but for some reason or another the order had been lost sight of for some years, and a mixture of equal parts of wheat and gram has been given in most jails instead. I have, however, for some time insisted on the orders on the subject being complied with, and for many months past, *bajra*, *jowar*, maize and barley have been issued ; but unfortunately the supply in some localities has not been equal to the demand. This is a difficulty that I have no doubt a steady demand will remedy, in good time. The great objection to the wheat and gram mixture is that it introduces into the dietary an excess of nitrogen, whereby the proportion of the chemical elements that should exist in every well regulated dietary, is destroyed.

I believe the food supplied to the prisoners in our jails is of better quality and more ample in quantity than the industrious poor can ordinarily provide themselves with in their homes. Moreover, Medical Officers of jails generally take full advantage of the orders authorizing them to issue a special dietary, when they consider this necessary in individual cases. Judged by the effect produced on the weight of the prison population, the dietary would appear to be ample. I think, however, it is susceptible of improvement in some respects.

CHAPTER II.—BUILDINGS.

Statement A.
Accommodation in jails.

27. Calculated at 36 superficial feet of floor area and 648 feet of cubic space per prisoner, whichever standard permits of the fewest number being locked up, there is accommodation in the jails of the Province for 13,000 males and 785 females, exclusive of hospitals and observation cells. The daily average population during the year under review, was 12,290 males and 382 females.

Jails in which there was overcrowding.

28. The following statement shows the jails in which there was overcrowding during the year and the number of days for which each was overcrowded :—

Jails.	Number of days overcrowded in												
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Hissár	...	9	7	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	6	...	236
Rohtak	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	17	...	...	19
Jullundur	6	2	...	...	...	14	31	31	30	31	30	26	201
Ferozepore	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	31	30	31	29	...	123
Mooltan District	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	17	...	8	4	35
Jhang	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	12
Montgomery	...	...	8	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	26	31	279
Amritsar	29	16	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31	351
Gurdáspur	...	...	...	...	...	6	30	24	4	4	11	4	83
Siálkot	...	...	...	...	...	19	31	31	30	31	30	12	184
Gujrát	27	29	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	26	30	11	337
Gujránwála	18	18	4	...	12	17	31	27	30	31	30	31	249
Chenáwán Central	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Shahpur	...	17	31	30	31	30	30	10	...	...	...	...	179
Jhelum	...	15	31	2	...	...	10	31	30	31	30	29	209
Abbottabad	...	...	...	12	31	30	20	22	5	3	11	...	134
Peshâwar	...	...	...	...	...	15	3	9	29	28	6	...	90
Kohát	31	13	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	6	31	86
Bannu	22	24	28	22	31	30	19	7	30	29	23	9	274
Dera Ismail Khan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	16	30	9	59
Dera Ghází Khan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2

Of the 21 jails that were overcrowded during the year, 11 were overcrowded during the early months of the year, January to March, before transfers were stopped owing to the prevalence of cholera. Four of the latter, *viz.*, Hissár, Jullundur, Montgomery

and Chenáwán Central were overcrowded for a few days only. In regard to Montgomery, however, I would say that there was really no overcrowding as a new barrack, the accommodation in which is not included in Statement A., was utilized to accommodate the excess number of prisoners. Of the remaining seven jails, *viz*, Amritsar, Gujrát, Gujránwála, Bannu, Shahpur, Jhelum and Kohát, overcrowded during the early months of the year, the first named four were overcrowded during each month, but the number of prisoners in excess of accommodation in each case was not large. The overcrowding in the Gujránwála Jail was due to the prisoners received from other jails *en route* to the Chenáwán Central Jail; and in the case of the Shahpur and Jhelum Jails to the large influx of prisoners during the months of January to March.

Every effort was made by ordering transfers to keep the strength of jails well within capacity.

The overcrowding in jails during the months from April to the end of the year was unavoidable owing to the widespread prevalence of cholera in the Province putting a stop to transfers. Para. 574 of the Jail Manual has, however, since been modified, and it is hoped that it will, in future, be found possible, by making transfers throughout the year, to obviate overcrowding.

While on the subject of overcrowding, I would mention that the numbers in excess of accommodation in a jail are invariably placed in the workshops or in tents.

Buildings.

29. The expenditure incurred on jail buildings by the Public Works Department during the year was Rs. 3,32,410, and the following is a list of the principal works executed and the cost of each :—

Jails.		Rs.
Hissár	... Strengthening doors of quarantine cells	1,512
Rohtak	... Constructing two condemned cells	1,007
Delhi	... Providing two large covered latrines	1,269
Umballa	... Constructing new Central Jail	81,927
Hoshiárpur	... Sinking a well inside the jail	1,100
Ludhiána	... Constructing a bathing platform	1,753
Mooltan Central	... Making divisional walls in the enclosure ...	4,043
" "	... Constructing bathing platforms	1,260
" "	... Constructing Superintendent's residence ...	5,141
" District	... Enclosing lithographic and *durri* shed	1,960
"	... Special repairs to buildings	2,076
Jhang	... Constructing two condemned cells	1,354
"	Constructing quarters for married warders ...	2,058
Montgomery "	... Extending jail for occupation as a Central Jail ...	73,091
Lahore Central	... Water-supply	2,392
" "	Reroofing hospital	1,408
" "	Constructing blacksmiths' shop	1,355
" "	Out-patients' ward and second supply well ...	2,179
" "	Additions and alterations to dispensary	1,877
" "	Enclosing workshops	2,113
Gurdáspur	... Constructing gateway and office	2,661
Gujránwála	... Converting three solitary cells into cells for condemned prisoners	1,953
Chenáwán Central	... Special repairs to buildings	1,630
Shahpur	... Reroofing sleeping barracks	1,196
"	Providing iron gratings to hospital	1,033
"	Converting two solitary cells into cells for condemned prisoners	1,168
Jhelum	... Providing accommodation for under-trial prisoners	2,568
Abbottabad	... Constructing new jail	11,432
"	Constructing auxiliary buildings for new jail ...	14,973
Kohát	... Constructing cells for condemned prisoners ...	2,146
Bannu	... Providing iron grated doors to sleeping barracks...	2,174
Dera Ismail Khan	... Providing iron grated doors to sleeping barracks...	10,721
	Constructing night latrines	3,781
	Constructing bathing platform	1,601
Dera Ghází Khan	... Constructing 4 condemned cells	2,252
	Providing battened doors to solitary cells ...	1,583

Work on the Montgomery Central Jail project was in progress throughout the year and will, it is hoped, be completed in the course of the next few months.

The new jail at Abbottabad was all but completed during the year. It had reached a sufficiently advanced state to permit of the buildings being occupied by the prisoners in the month of May, although not yet formally taken over from the Public Works Department. The sanitary arrangements of this jail include an ample supply of pure water, well ventilated sleeping barracks and a kitchen in which economy in the expenditure of fuel and the most scrupulous cleanliness are obtainable. Work on the Umballa Central Jail project was suspended during a great part of the year owing to doubt having arisen, first in regard to the salubrity of the site, and at a later date owing to some delay in settling the question of the city water-supply, conditionally on which the site was originally selected and approved in the autumn of 1890. Government passed orders on the first point early in June last, and it is understood that the Municipal water-supply is to be carried out, so it is hoped that it will be found possible to recommence work on the project at an early date.

The insecurity of the buildings in many, if not most, jails in the Punjab has been represented in previous reports, so I need not refer further to the subject here, beyond stating that I hope shortly to place before Government, in detail, the defects of construction that exist in the case of each jail in the Province.

CHAPTER III.—GUARDS AND ESCAPES.

Statement No. V. Showing the escapes and recaptures of the convicts confined in the jails of the Punjab during the year 1892.

30. Thirty convicts escaped from jail, 11 from inside and 19 from outside. Ten of these had less than one year of their sentences remaining unexpired; 17 had more than one and less than seven years, and 3 had more than seven years. Eleven were fettered and 19 were without fetters at the time of escape. Of the 30 who escaped, 16 were recaptured, leaving in all a total of 43 prisoners uncaptured at the close of the year.

Escapes from inside the walls occurred from the following jails:—Mooltan Central 1; Mooltan District 2; Lahore Central 2; Amritsar 1; Siálkot 3; Shahpur 1, and Pesháwar 1. The escapes from outside occurred from the following jails:—Rohtak 1; Karnál 1; Umballa 2; Mooltan Central 2; Montgomery 1; Lahore District 1; Siálkot 1; Gujrát 2; Chenáwán Central 5; Ráwalpindi 1; Pesháwar 1, and Dera Gházi Khan 1.

Particulars of escapes from inside.

31. The convict who escaped from inside the Mooltan Central Jail, did so by breaking the light wooden bars of a window in the barrack in which he was confined at night, and removing some bamboos from the roof of a latrine, he improvised a ladder and scaled the enclosure wall. Two long term prisoners escaped from the Mooltan District Jail by scaling the yard walls of the cells in which they were confined at night, and abstracting bamboos from a carpet loom they improvised a ladder with which they scaled the enclosure wall. There are no doors between the cells and the yards, so that a prisoner could enter the latter at his pleasure. This defect is being remedied in 40 of the cells in this jail. Two prisoners escaped from the Lahore Central Jail by cutting a bar of one of the iron gratings of the barrack in which they were confined at night, and with the aid of a bamboo, which they abstracted from one of the carpet looms in an adjacent yard, they escaladed the iron fence enclosing the circle of barracks and the outer enclosure wall. The bar could only have been cut with the connivance of the convict watchmen on duty in the barrack. In connection with this case, one head night-watchman and one night-watchman were sent for trial. The head night-watchman was acquitted by the Magistrate and the night-watchman was sentenced to a fine of Rs. 30, or in default to undergo one month's simple imprisonment. A convict employed in the dairy of the Amritsar Jail got away by scaling the enclosure wall, which is not more than 12 feet high, by means of a plank. He was at the time in charge of a warder who, on being sent for trial, was awarded two months' simple imprisonment. Three long term convicts, one of whom was under a sentence of transportation for life, escaped at one time from the Siálkot Jail through the connivance of some of the warders and the gross carelessness of others. In connection with these escapes one night-watchman was sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment, including three months' solitary confinement, and Rs. 500 fine, and another to two years' rigorous imprisonment, including three months' solitary confinement, and Rs. 200 fine. The head night-watchman was dismissed. Two convict officials were also sentenced, one to two years' and the other to one year's rigorous imprisonment. It was supposed by the Superintendent of the Jail that the prisoners were chiefly aided and abetted by an Army pensioner specially posted to guard them, but sufficient evidence could not be got against this man. Major Montgomery, District Magistrate, in his judgment, in the case of the officials who were sent up for trial, remarks: "They must have been heavily bribed to allow the escapes." All three of the prisoners have been recaptured. A prisoner escaped from the Shahpur Jail by scaling the enclosure wall by means of a ladder, taken inside by masons employed in repairing the buildings. The jailor and head warder had not taken adequate precautions for the safe custody of the ladder. For this neglect, each of them was fined a month's pay. The warder who was in charge of the prisoner at the time was fined Rs. 15 by the Court before which he was sent for trial, and the convict official posted over the wall where the prisoner escaped was sent for trial and sentenced to four months' simple imprisonment. A convict

in the Peshâwar Jail, while undergoing solitary confinement in a cell, to the yard of which he had access owing to their being no grated door to the cell, scaled the cell yard wall, and, eluding the vigilance of the sentry posted over an extensive breach made by the heavy rains in the enclosure wall, he reached the manufactory wall, which had also been breached by the rains, and eluding a police sentry at this point, he got away and crossed the border. He was soon after recaptured.

Particulars of escapes from outside.

32. Of the 19 escapes from outside, 4 occurred on one occasion from the Chenâwân Central Jail, while the gangs were being marched back to the jail from work. These escapes were referred to in para. 17 of my report for 1891. Further precautions have been taken by marching the prisoners back to the jail at an earlier hour and by a better distribution of the Police guard accompanying the prisoners to and from work, to prevent, as far as possible, the success of any attempt of the sort if made in future. Three of the four convicts who escaped on the occasion referred to have been recaptured, and on being sent for trial, each was sentenced to one year's additional imprisonment. With the exception of these, all the escapes that occurred from outside may be ascribed, in great measure, to the most deplorable carelessness on the part of the warders in charge of the prisoners at the time. For instance, in the case of an escape from the Umballa Jail, three prisoners, including the one who subsequently escaped, went with a trolly to the brick-field in charge of a warder. The warder taking two prisoners with him went to a well to get a drink of water, leaving the third man behind who took the opportunity to escape. In another case, a warder in charge of a gang working in the garden of the Siâlkot Jail allowed a prisoner to go to the latrine alone. The prisoner took the opportunity to escape. The warder was sentenced to three months' simple imprisonment. In another case, a warder in the Peshâwar Jail while in charge of a prisoner engaged in making mortar, went to the lines to smoke. The prisoner took the opportunity to escape. The warder was sentenced to nine months' simple imprisonment. In a case in the Gujrât Jail, a warder in charge of three prisoners employed in sweeping, took two of them to sweep in front of the warders' lines while he left the third to sweep in front of the jail. This convict, finding himself unwatched, escaped. The warder was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 30, or in default to undergo a month's simple imprisonment. Again, a warder in charge of a convict engaged on blacksmith's work at the Dera Ghâzi Khan Jail went to sleep and allowed the convict to escape. He was sentenced to six months' simple imprisonment. These cases illustrate the utter untrustworthiness of the warders to whom the safe custody of the prisoners has to be entrusted at present.

While on the subject of escapes, I may mention that at the beginning of the current year there were in our jails, undergoing sentence, no less than 100 prisoners, who had at one time or another escaped from jail. Of these, on recapture, 4 had been awarded sentences of one to three months for breaking jail; 25 over three to six months; 41 over six months to one year, and 11 over a year but under two years, while only 17 had been awarded the maximum sentence awardable under section 224, Indian Penal Code; 2 of the prisoners, being under sentences of transportation for life, were whipped. The presence in our jails of so large a number of escaped prisoners must, in itself, have a bad effect; but combined with the light sentences awarded in a large number of cases, the effect produced not only on other prisoners, but on members of the Jail establishment, must be serious.

Reorganisation of warder guards.

33. I ought here to mention that the first step towards reorganizing the warder establishment has been taken. Government in its letter, No. 387, dated 18th November last, sanctioned the substitution of warder reserve guards, composed of Army pensioners, for the present Police Guards over the Lahore Central, Dehli and Mooltan District Jails. I at once authorized the Superintendents of these jails to entertain the number of men required in each case. Men of a good stamp were quickly enlisted for the Lahore Central and Dehli Jails and the guards have been up to their full strength for some time past and only require the necessary arms and ammunition, recently sanctioned by the Government of India, to be in a position to relieve the Police Guards.

Pensioners have not offered themselves so freely for service in the Mooltan District Jail, so that at the date of writing, the reserve guard is still 10 men below its strength. I have, however, ordered the transfer of six men from the guard of the Lahore Central Jail to that jail, and, if necessary, a further number will be transferred to bring the guard up to full strength. It may be stated that any number of men could, apparently, be enlisted for the Lahore Central Jail.

The Superintendents, but particularly Surgeon-Major Dennys, have exhibited a praiseworthy interest in this first step in the reorganization of the warder establishment of their jails. I may also mention that the ordinary warders in many of our jails have been regularly drilled throughout the year and the attempt to smarten them in their general appearance, and to impart the ideas of discipline a military training is capable of affording, has not been unattended with success; too much, however, was not to be expected, as many old prejudices had to be overcome. But the improvement that has been effected in the discipline and smartness of the guard of the Chenâwân Central Jail shows that energy and personal interest, such as have been displayed by the Superintendent, Surgeon-Captain Braide, can accomplish much.

In addition to the attempt to improve the warders by systematically drilling them, I have urged on Superintendents the desirability of drilling all the members of the superior establishment. Some of the jailors and clerks have exhibited a praiseworthy eagerness to avail themselves of any opportunity it was found possible to afford them in this respect, and among those who have displayed the greatest aptitude, I may mention Jailors Jinda Rám and Káshi Náth. I have also, with the object of preparing men for jailorships, insisted on the clerks attached to jails taking an active part in the daily routine management of the prisoners, so that, in future, as vacancies occur, it will, I hope, be possible to find men better fitted, by practical experience in the management of prisoners and the many details connected with the internal economy of a jail, to fill the post of jailor. Heretofore, it has too often been the case that a member of the clerical establishment, which is, I may remark, the only recruiting ground open to us at present, ignorant of everything but office work, had to be pitchforked into a jailorship, where he must for many a day, have remained more or less at the mercy of his subordinates, getting a knowledge of the duties that he should have acquired before undertaking such heavy responsibilities. While on this subject, I many also mention that a first and most important step has been taken towards reducing the office work in our jails by insisting on all jailors and members of the clerical establishment acquainting themselves with the Roman character, whereby it has been found possible from the 1st January last to keep the jail registers, heretofore written in the Vernacular, in Roman-Urdu. This measure will not alone enable me to reduce the number of registers, but to introduce at no distant date the system of registers approved by the Jail Conference of 1892. These are points so intimately connected with the management of the jails during the year that I have ventured to refer to them in this report.

CHAPTER IV.—PRISON DISCIPLINE.

Statement No. VI.

Showing the offences committed by convicts and the punishments inflicted on them.

34. The following abstract compares the offences under each main head, committed by the convicts in 1891 and 1892 :—

	1891.	1892.
Criminal offences	95	92
Smoking or having possession of forbidden articles	1,950	2,448
Offences relating to work	17,178	16,578
Other offences	4,439	5,597
Total	23,662	24,715

Total number of offences.

Although the total number of offences committed in 1892 shows an increase of 1,053, the ratio per cent. of total offences to total population was about the same in both years. The general introduction of the "parade system" into the jails of the Province during the year has rendered it possible to enforce the Jail regulations more strictly than has heretofore been the case. There can be no doubt that this system is a step in the right direction, as calculated to render life in jail much more irksome than it was formerly. And, if I am to judge from the number of petitions I receive during my inspections, it is especially distasteful to the habitual offender to whom our jails are not, I venture to hope, quite as pleasant abodes as they were at one time. Although I do not claim that the "parade system" has been worked in anything like the perfection I know it to be capable of, yet a distinct advance has been made, and I trust more will be accomplished during the current year. But it is not, I need hardly say, an easy matter to introduce an entirely new system of any sort, when in working it, the details have to be entrusted to warders who are themselves, with some special exceptions, quite untrained and below the average in intelligence. Most officers in charge of jails recognize the advantages of the system and they have exhibited an interest in its working.

Possession of forbidden articles.

The number of cases of possession of forbidden articles has risen from 1,950 to 2,448. The increase has occurred chiefly in the following jails :— Umballa 44 ; Mooltan Central 110 ; Montgomery 75 ; Lahore District 81, (the employment of a large number of convicts extra-murally at each of these jails afforded unusual facilities for the introduction of forbidden articles) ; Shahpur 66 ; Peshawar 45, and Dera Ismail Khan 41. In several jails the warders have been caught in the act of introducing tobacco in some shape or form. There can be no doubt that forbidden articles are commonly introduced through the agency of the warders, including the matron, who is, for obvious reasons, exempt from search ; and such being the case, it can hardly be a matter of surprise that this class of offence is common in our jails. The remedy for such a state of affairs is to be found in offering better pay and prospects to induce men with some sense of self-respect, who will be above huckstering tobacco and such like for the prisoners, to take service as warders.

So far as I can judge, from what comes under my personal observation during my inspections, there are still many cases of possession of forbidden articles that remain undiscovered.

Offences relating to work.

The offences relating to work are fewer than they were in 1891. They, however, number 16,578. Ten years ago the number of such offences recorded in all the jails of the Province was 978. The increase in recent years is due to stricter enforcement of the rules relating to labour whereby, not alone is a definite task exacted, as far as possible, from each convict, but any failure to complete it is reported and recorded.

Other offences.

Other offences include such acts as a prisoner leaving his sleeping berth at night, leaving his appointed place, visiting the latrine at other than authorized hours, when not obliged to do so by sickness, quarrelling, rioting, using abusive or obscene language, personal uncleanliness, &c.; in fact all manner of breaches of ordinary jail discipline.

Detail of criminal offences.

35. The following is a detail of the criminal offences committed by convicts during the year :—

Escapes and attempts to escape	*50
Negligently suffering escape of prisoners	10
Rioting	7
Throwing filth on jail officials	6
Causing hurt	4
Attempts to commit suicide	4
Suicide	3
Assaults	4
Theft	2
Wilfully damaging prison property	1
Fabricating false charges	1
Total	92

* Escapes 30 ; attempts to escape 20.

Attempts to escape.

The escapes have been already dealt with in my remarks on Statement No. V. The attempts to escape occurred in the following jails :—Hissár 1 ; Karnál 2 ; Umballa 4 ; Mooltan Central 1 ; Mooltan District 1 ; Jhang 1 ; Lahore Central 3 ; Amritsar 4 ; Chenáwán Central 1, and Abbottabad 2.

Cases of negligently suffering escape.

Of the 10 cases of negligently suffering escapes, 2 occurred in the Mooltan Central Jail ; 5 in the Lahore Central ; 1 in the Chenáwán Central, and 1 each in the, Shahpur and Dera Gházi Khan Jails.

Cases of filth throwing.

Of the 6 cases of filth throwing by convicts, 4 occurred in the Lahore Central and 2 in the Lahore District Jails.

It was in connection with one of these cases that a warder in the Lahore Central Jail was accused by the prisoners of having put filth into the mouth of a convict who had just previously thrown filth on another warder. The warder was tried and sentenced by the Assistant Commissioner, Lahore, to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment, including two months' solitary confinement, and a fine of Rs. 25, under Section 355, Indian Penal Code ; but he was subsequently released on appeal. Unfortunately no proper investigation of the circumstances was made by the Jail authorities immediately after the incident, and the real facts of the case could only be conjectured.

The frequency with which filth throwing was resorted to in the Lahore Central Jail is, in my opinion, to be ascribed to an attempt on the part of the habitual prisoners to deter the Jail officials, who had, in conformity with my orders, been enforcing the regulations more rigidly for some time previously. The facts of this case have been already fully reported to Government, so I shall not refer further to them here. I may, however, remark that no offence of the sort has been committed in the Jail since September last. The Lahore Central Jail has received a large share of my attention, and I am glad to be able to say that, so far as my personal observation went, its management, particularly in regard to the enforcement of the regulations, had undergone an improvement at the end of the year.

Cases of hurt.

Of the 4 cases of hurt, 3 occurred in the Montgomery Jail and 1 in the Jhelum Jail.

Cases of suicide.

Three cases of suicide occurred, one in the Simla, one in the Gurdáspur and one in the Kohát Jail. In the first case, the man inflicted an abdominal wound by means of a "*rampi*," an implement used in gardening, which he managed to secrete on his person while engaged in cleaning out a godown. In the second case, the man, who was a short term prisoner, and an habitual opium eater, strangled himself with some string given him to twist. In the third case, the prisoner, while undergoing solitary confinement, strangled himself with a grass rope removed from the sleeping mat in the cell in which he was confined at the time.

The four attempts to commit suicide were made in the following jails:—Ferozepore 1; Mooltan Central 1; Lahore District 1, and Jhelum 1.

Rioting cases.

The 7 cases of rioting occurred in the Mooltan Central Jail.

Cases of assault.

The 4 cases of assault occurred in the following jails:—Ferozepore 1; Montgomery 1, Mooltan Central 1; and Siálkot 1.

Punishments.

36. The following statement compares the number of punishments awarded in 1891 and 1892:—

	1891.	1892.
By Criminal Courts ...	155	173
Solitary confinement ...	5,948	7,049
Reduced diet ...	245	419
Solitary confinement with reduced diet ...	1,587	1,475
Flogging ...	356	357
Formal warnings by Superintendent ...	9,368	9,063
Other punishments ...	5,994	6,162
Total ...	23,653	24,698

Number punished by Criminal Courts.

The number punished by Criminal Courts has risen from 155 to 173 owing to a larger number of prisoners having been sent for trial under Section 49 of the Prisons' Act for repeated offences against jail discipline. Forty-two cases of this kind occurred in the Siálkot Jail alone.

I have, when necessary, pointed out to Superintendents that only such cases as cannot be adequately dealt with by them under Section 48 of the Prisons' Act should be sent for trial before a Magistrate. The fact of the matter is that there is a paucity of the means of punishing prisoners, and this accounts for many cases being sent to Magistrates that would otherwise be disposed of by the Superintendents themselves. This defect has been long since recognised and it is to be remedied shortly under the orders of the Supreme Government.

Solitary confinement.

Solitary confinement has been resorted to more frequently than in the previous year. This, particularly as enforced in many of our jails during the hot weather, when, owing to there being no grated doors to the cells, the prisoners are allowed access to the cell yards, is a very mild form of punishment that can possess little deterrent effect.

Reduced diet.

I next come to punishments by reduced diet which have increased from 245 to 419; the chief increase being in the Amritsar Jail where the number rose from 18 to 113.

Solitary confinement with reduced diet.

The number of punishments by solitary confinement with reduced diet has fallen from 1,587 to 1,475. Of this number, 249, 149 and 144 were awarded in the Chenáwán Central, Mooltan District and Ráwalpindi Jails respectively.

Corporal punishment.

There has been an increase of one in the number of whippings.

This form of punishment is probably more freely resorted to than it would be if the variety of punishments were greater. In regard to it I would say that I have tried to keep the orders of Government before Superintendents, insisting that in each case an inquiry shall be made, the prisoner given an opportunity of defending himself and an order recorded setting forth briefly the reasons for resorting to this form of punishment.

While it is no doubt essential, in the interests of discipline and good management, that there should be no hesitation in the mind of a Superintendent in awarding this or any other punishment when necessary, it is hardly, if at all, less essential, that a prisoner should not be flogged without sufficient cause, as to do so can only engender a feeling of resentment and a distrust of authority any thing but conducive to good discipline. I hold that in each case a Superintendent should satisfy himself that corporal punishment is really necessary, and having done so, he should have no hesitation about ordering it.

The ratio per cent. of whippings to all other punishments was highest in the Umballa and Gujrát Jails: 4 each respectively. The Lahore Central Jail shows the largest number of whippings, 59 against 40 in 1891. I may mention that in 1882 when the average population of this jail was 2,003 there were 246 corporal punishments.

Number of stripes inflicted in all cases of corporal punishment

The following statement shows the number of stripes inflicted in all cases of whipping during the year :—

1	2	3	4						5	6	7	
Punjab Jails.	Number of male prisoners for the year 1892.	Total number of Jail offences exclusive of formal warnings.	Total number of prisoners punished by whipping.						Percentage of grand total of column 4 to column 2.	Percentage of grand total of column 4 to column 3.	Number of cases in which whipping, directly or indirectly, caused	
			5 to 10 stripes.	Above 10 to 15 stripes.	Above 15 to 20.	Above 20 to 25.	Above 25 to 30.	Grand Total.			Death.	Illness.
Total ...	33,971	15,383	9	81	117	44	106	357	1·05	2·32	...	...

Formal warnings.

The number of formal warnings by Superintendents decreased from 9,368 to 9,063.

Other punishments.

Other punishments, including forfeiture of marks, exclusion from the mark system and reduction from prison rank, increased from 5,994 to 6,162.

Particulars regarding the imposition of fetters.

37. The table below shows the extent to which fetters were imposed during the year :—

Serial No.	Jails.	Length of time for which fetters were imposed or worn.						Remarks.
		Under one month.	1 to 3 months.	3 to 6 months.	6 to 12 months.	Over 12 months.	Total.	
1	Hissár	74	83	101	21	1	280	
2	Rohtak	12	109	3	3	...	127	
3	Delhi	4	9	15	35	40	103	
4	Karnál	51	33	37	11	14	146	
5	Umballa	4	47	52	113	247	463	
6	Simla	1	7	4	1	1	14	
7	Dharmsála	...	...	..	8	52	60	
8	Hoshiárpur	42	34	10	1	...	87	
9	Jullundur	...	...	...	89	158	247	
10	Ludhiana	...	15	35	126	23	199	
11	Ferozepore	...	...	...	...	74	74	
12	Mooltan Central	434	122	10	2	...	568	
13	Do. District	...	...	...	375	261	636	
14	Jhang	192	100	47	46	...	385	
15	Montgomery	135	66	57	50	44	352	
16	Lahore Central	23	138	210	380	581	1,332	
17	Do. District	...	...	...	138	266	404	
18	Amritsar	...	...	...	124	234	358	
19	Gurdáspur	75	34	50	5	...	164	
20	Siálkot	121	96	110	179	21	527	
21	Gujrát	93	91	136	34	1	355	
22	Gujránwála	7	35	60	150	120	372	
23	Chenáwán Central	2	4	3	1	2	12	
24	Shahpur	45	160	45	93	10	353	
25	Jhelum	43	72	87	31	19	252	
26	Ráwalpindi	...	46	64	417	511	1,038	
27	Abbottabad	...	87	70	102	83	342	
28	Peshéwar	75	129	140	80	7	431	
29	Kohát	4	64	58	96	186	408	
30	Bannu	...	...	72	115	149	336	
31	Dera Ismail Khan	66	74	269	69	61	539	
32	Dera Ghází Khan	25	44	109	57	18	253	
	Total ...	1,528	1,699	1,854	2,952	3,184	11,217	

38. There was a total of 1,757 males and 22 females employed as prison officers giving a daily average of 734 males and 8 females, being equal to 6 and 2 per cent. respectively of the average numbers of male and female convicts in jail against 7 and 2 in 1891. The number of convict officials punished was 760 males and 4 females against 526 males and 2 females in the previous year.

Statement No. VIII.

Showing the employment of convicts as prison officers.

The majority of Superintendents are loud in their praises of their prison officers. For instance, Dr. Dennys in writing of the warder establishment of the Delhi Jail says :— "The convict officials are the best and most reliable men in the jail." In working the convict official system a great deal depends on the general character of the prisoners from whom a selection has to be made, but still more on the character of the individuals selected for promotion, their subsequent treatment and the manner in which they are supervised in the discharge of their duties. Encouragement to good conduct and industry is offered in the shape of extra marks and numerous small privileges, such as a special kind of uniform for each grade, permission to grow the beard and hair, removal of the iron neck-ring and such like. The position is highly appreciated, and there can be no doubt that it constitutes a very valuable incentive to good conduct and enlists a large proportion of the convict population on the side of authority.

An attempt has been made in the Lahore Central, Ráwalpindi and some other Jails to drill the convict officials, in the expectation that they would be thereby rendered smarter and more capable of maintaining discipline. In some instances convict officials have been transferred from one jail to another, as it is considered an advantage that a man, on being promoted, should be removed from his previous prison surroundings.

A ward master in the Mooltan Central Jail, while assisting a warder in guarding a gang of prisoners working outside, escaped. In several other instances convict officials were more or less implicated in the escapes that occurred, notably in the case of Nand Singh, a famous dacoit and two other prisoners, who escaped from the Siálkot Jail, in connection with which one man was awarded two years' and a second one year's rigorous imprisonment.

Statement C.
Mark system.

39. The mark system continues to be worked on the same lines as heretofore and I am fully persuaded that it constitutes a valuable incentive to good conduct among the convicts who come under it.

CHAPTER V.—EXPENDITURE.

Statement No. X.
Total expenditure incurred in the maintenance of jails

40. The gross expenditure, exclusive of the cost of new buildings and of additions, alterations and repairs to existing buildings, incurred in the maintenance of the jails in the Punjab is compared in the statement below with that of each of the previous nine years :—

Heads of Expenditure.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Rations ...	2,30,646	2,05,298	1,92,135	2,20,953	2,82,730	3,06,810	2,57,994	2,49,752	3,00,983	3,18,506
Establishment ...	2,57,302	2,62,327	2,52,417	2,58,041	2,56,207	2,61,138	2,67,300	2,68,385	2,70,456	2,71,625
Police guard ...	75,474	80,283	80,991	79,805	76,323	72,100	76,673	76,937	77,122	77,426
Hospital charges ...	19,141	19,554	15,368	15,862	17,978	20,742	27,605	29,775	25,407	25,965
Clothing and bedding	74,801	56,639	23,471	20,010	26,604	51,726	51,010	45,658	44,127	45,843
Contingencies ...	70,465	75,214	57,735	40,664	41,994	47,173	55,493	46,437	60,438	64,875
Total ...	7,27,329	6,99,315	6,22,117	6,35,335	7,01,836	7,59,689	7,36,075	7,16,944	7,78,533	8,04,240
Daily average population of all classes	12,122	11,440	10,465	10,748	11,274	12,702	12,914	12,420	12,261	12,672
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Average expenditure per prisoner ...	60 4 0	61 4 10	59 11 1	59 5 6	62 8 10	59 15 11	57 1 5	57 13 3	63 9 10	63 9 3

Heads under which an increase of expenditure occurred.

41. The gross expenditure was Rs. 8,04,240 against Rs. 7,78,533 in the previous year, being an increase of Rs. 25,707. The increase occurred under each main head :—Rations Rs. 17,523 ; Establishment Rs. 1,169 ; Police guard Rs. 304 ; Hospital charges Rs. 558 ; Clothing and bedding Rs. 1,716 ; Contingencies Rs. 4,437. The explanation of the increase under the head of Rations is to be found in the larger average number of convicts in confinement throughout the year and the higher prices of nearly all the articles in the dietary. The increase under the head of Police guard is due to the augmentation of the strength of the guard over the new jail at Abbottabad, involving an increase in cost from Rs. 1,200 to Rs. 1,501.

The increase under the head of Establishment is due to the entertainment of the new Reserve guards at the Delhi, Lahore Central and Mooltan District Jails—Rs. 965; and the additional warders required to guard a larger number of prisoners. The increase under the head of Hospital charges is due to the larger number of sick treated; and the excess under the head of Clothing is due to the larger number of convicts in confinement. The total average cost per prisoner was, however, lower, Rs. 63-9-0, against Rs. 63-10-0 in the previous year.

Rations.

42. From the table below it will be seen that the rates of the principal articles of food, with the exception of *jowár*, maize, *urd*, *mung* and oil were higher in 1892 than in the previous year, although, compared with the rise in prices that took place in 1891, the increase was small:—

Year.	Average rate per rupee of													
	Wheat.	Barley.	Jowár.	Bájra.	Makki.	Gram.	Urd.	Mung.	Rice.	Dahi (curd.)	Meat.	Ghi.	Oil.	Firewood.
	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	M. S. C.
1891 ...	15 13	23 0	17 8	16 5	16 10	19 10	11 12	13 9	9 14	10 2	6 3	1 7	3 10	3 39 15
1892	14 3	20 2	17 15	15 5	17 13	19 9	13 13	15 1	8 14	9 5	6 2	1 4	3 12	3 35 12
Difference	—1 10	—2 14	+0 7	—1 0	+1 3	—0 1	+2 1	+2 8	—1 0	—0 13	—0 1	—0 3	+0 2	—0 4 3

The average cost of rations was Rs. 25-4-0 against Rs. 24-10-0 in 1891. The increase of 10 annas is accounted for by the enhancement of rates, as stated above, and the fact that special diets, such as the substitution of wheaten bread for bread made of the inferior grains or wheat and gram mixture, had to be more freely resorted to after the malarial epidemic of the autumnal months.

A sum of Rs. 16,891 was saved to Government by the purchase and storage of large quantities of grains after the *rabi* of 1892, when favourable rates obtained, and by purchasing supplies in the market instead of through a contractor. The largest saving was effected by the following jails:—Mooltan Central Rs. 3,385; Mooltan District Rs. 2,791; Montgomery Rs. 1,269; Gujránwála Rs. 1,181; Lahore Central Rs. 971; Delhi Rs. 806. Many Superintendents were deterred from fully complying with the orders requiring them to store grains in large quantities by the high prices that prevailed after the *rabi* of 1892. Had large quantities of grains been purchased in May and June by those jails where the storage room is ample, a very considerable saving would have been effected.

The purchase of supplies is a matter in which Superintendents must be allowed a wide discretion, but they should, I think, have no difficulty in coming to a sound conclusion in regard to the question after consultation with Deputy Commissioners. Additional godown accommodation was provided in several jails during the year.

The following table compares the expenditure per prisoner on diet in the jails of each division with the expenditure of the previous year:—

Division.	Jails.	1891.	1892.	Division.	Jails.	1891.	1892.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Delhi ...	Hissár	20 14 8	20 11 8	Lahore —concld.	Lahore District	27 8 10	27 0 8
	Rohtak	22 5 6	21 11 3		Amritsar ...	24 15 2	25 9 2
	Delhi	25 3 7	27 11 1		Gurdáspur ...	21 11 0	22 11 4
	Karnál	20 6 11	20 15 8	Rawalpindi	Siálkot ...	24 11 6	23 0
	Umballa ...	25 8 7	27 2 7		Gujrát	21 12 2	23 5 1
	Simla	30 11 1	26 5 9		Gujránwála ...	21 10 10	23 1 6
Jullundur ..	Dharmsála ...	23 8 5	29 3 7		Chonáwán Central	31 6 11	27 14 7
	Hoshiárpur ...	21 7 10	22 6 1		Shahpur ...	21 2 11	22 0 8
	Jullundur ...	21 9 10	22 7 6		Jhelum	23 12 11	24 13 11
	Ludhiána ...	21 9 2	20 5 5		Ráwalpindi ...	26 12 11	27 7 9
	Ferozepore ...	21 4 6	21 6 0	Peshawar ...	Abbottábád ..	29 9 10	34 5 2
Lahore ...	Mooltan Central	22 9 11	24 8 0		Peshávar ...	21 1 0	24 14 9
	Do. District	23 9 0	23 9 4		Kohát	22 2 6	24 3 2
	Jhang	20 5 8	21 1 0	Derajat ...	Bannu	16 1 45	20 15 2
	Montgomery ...	22 8 7	25 0 11		D. I. Khan ...	23 0 6	25 9 7
	Lahore Central	30 13 3	29 1 7		D. G. Khan ...	22 6 2	24 9 3
	Do. Female	25 1 9	26 5 9				

The expenditure in the Hissár, Rohtak and Karnál Jails, in the Delhi Division, approximates pretty closely, but the Delhi and Umballa Jails are in excess of the

others owing to the substitution of wheat for the inferior grains, and gram and wheat mixture, in the dietary given to convalescents, and to the large amount of extra diet, such as milk, rice and sugar, given to weakly prisoners in both jails; and to the prisoners on extra-mural labour in the Umballa Jail having been allowed an extra ration of 4 ounces of flour daily.

With the exception of the Dharmsála Jail, which, being located in the hills, has to pay specially high rates for food supplies, the average cost of all the other jails in the Jullundur Division approximates fairly closely.

In the Lahore Division the average expenditure on rations was highest in the Lahore Central, next highest in the Lahore District and next in the Lahore Female Jail. The excessive cost in the first is explained by the facts that wheaten bread was, in conformity with an old established custom, given to the convicts during the greater part of the year, to an extra ration of 2 ounces of flour and 1 ounce of *dál* given to prisoners weighing over 130 lbs. employed on hard labour, and to the large amount of special diet given to convalescents, of whom there were a great many in this jail. Towards the end of the year the inferior grains were substituted for wheat in the dietary. It is satisfactory to notice that notwithstanding the higher prices which prevailed, the average cost of diet in both the Lahore Central and District Jails was less than in the previous year. I hope that the current year will see a still further reduction effected. The excess of average cost in the Amritsar Jail, compared with that in the Gurdáspur Jail, is due to the higher rates that prevailed at the former place, the large expenditure on special diet given to convalescents and to the cost of fuel expended in boiling the drinking water. The excess of average cost in the Montgomery, as compared with the Mooltan Jails, is due to expenditure on extra rations issued to a large number of convicts employed extra-murally throughout the year. The difference between the two Mooltan Jails is accounted for by the large number of old and convalescent prisoners in the Central Jail and to the District Jail having purchased its supplies at more favourable rates.

With the exception of the Chenáwán Central, Jhelum and Ráwalpindi Jails, the average cost per prisoner in all the jails in the Ráwalpindi Division approximates within a small sum. The excessive expenditure in the Chenáwán Central Jail is accounted for by the fact that, during a great part of the year, the special dietary sanctioned for Public Works Jails was issued. The excess of cost at Jhelum was due to a special dietary having been allowed during the prevalence of malarial fever in the autumnal months. The excessive average expenditure in the Ráwalpindi Jail is accounted for by the higher rates that prevailed and the liberal dietary allowed to convalescents.

The Abbottabad Jail is the only one in the Pesháwar Division calling for special remark, and the excessive average expenditure incurred in it was due to the high rates that prevailed.

Among the jails in the Deraját, Bannu shows the lowest average expenditure owing to the comparatively low rates at which grains and pulses were obtained. The excessive average expenditure in the Dera Ismail Khan Jail was due to high prices and a more liberal dietary having been allowed at the beginning and close of the year, when the prisoners were sickly.

The average cost of rations was lowest in the Ludhiána Jail. In the Hissár, Rohtak, Simla, Ludhiána, Lahore Central, Lahore District and Siálkot Jails the average expenditure on rations was less than it was in 1891.

Garden produce of the approximate value of Rs. 24,823 was supplied from jail gardens for issue in the dietary. A sum of Rs. 682 was expended in the purchase of vegetables and condiments in some jails where the supply derived from the garden proved insufficient. The expenditure under this head was largest in the following jails:—Umballa Rs. 231, Mooltan District Rs. 68, Montgomery Rs. 99 and Abbottabad Rs. 61.

For some years past vegetable seeds have been obtained from Europe through the Superintendent of the Agri-Horticultural Society's Garden, Lahore. A sum of Rs. 529 was expended on this account in 1892. As the seeds last supplied failed in a great many instances, arrangements have now been made to get our requirements direct from one of the best seedsmen in England. The satisfactory condition in which I have found the gardens of some jails, notably Gujránwála, Montgomery, Siálkot and Delhi, left little to be desired in this respect. Some success has attended the efforts to raise a lime orchard in each jail garden. At Delhi there is now a flourishing orchard, where there was not a single lime tree in the garden five years ago. Some

jails, notably Dera Ismail Khan and Amritsar, are, from one cause or another, very backward in this respect. Whenever possible a ration of fresh vegetable is given to the prisoners daily during the cold weather.

There is unfortunately very little land attached to the jails in this Province. I think great economy might be effected in the maintenance of the prisoners by raising cereals on land cultivated by convict labour, while the employment would be a suitable one for short term prisoners. There should, in fact, be a farm attached to each jail, where possible, with the object of making the jail population self supporting as far as practicable instead of having, as at present, to purchase all the grains and pulses used in the dietary. The concentration of all prisoners with terms of over one year's imprisonment in central jails and the concentration of each main jail industry, such as lithographic printing, the manufacture of cotton and woollen fabrics and paper making, in a separate central jail will render it necessary to provide some form of labour for the short term prisoners in district jails that can be carried on by them without previous training in jail.

43. *Hospital Charges.*—The cost of hospital charges per head of average strength which was Rs. 2-1-0, was the same as in the previous year. It was high in the Delhi, Lahore Central, Lahore Female and Simla Jails. The excess in the three first mentioned was due to special measures taken to mitigate the severity of the autumnal epidemic of malarial fever and to the treatment of a large number of convalescents. The cost per head in the Simla Jail, although excessive, was Rs. 1-2-0 less than in the previous year. Taking into consideration the large amount of sickness that prevailed during the year, the expenditure under this head could not have been kept lower, with due regard to the welfare of the sick.

44. *Contingencies.*—The total cost of contingencies was Rs. 64,875 against Rs. 60,438 in the previous year, or an increase of Rs. 4,437. The average cost per head was Rs. 5-1-11 against Rs. 4-14-10 in 1891.

The details of the expenditure under this head are given and compared with the same in the previous year, in the following statement :—

		1891.	1892.	Difference.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
A.	Prisoners' transfer charges	12,052	10,231	−1,821
B.	Transportation charges	1,448	2,099	+651
C.	Road money to released convicts	4,088	4,912	+824
D.	Travelling allowance	1,092	741	−351
E.	Printing charges	1,310	1,730	+420
F.	Extraordinary charges	6,679	5,441	−1,238
G.	Other contingencies	33,769	39,721	+5,952
		60,438	64,875	+4,437

The decrease in transfer charges is due to the smaller number of prisoners transferred ; the increase in transportation charges to the charges for prisoners deported at the end of 1891 having been drawn from the Treasury in 1892. The increase in the amount paid in road money is due to a larger number of convicts having been released from jail. The increase under printing charges is due to the introduction into several jails of prisoners' history tickets, such as are in use in other Provinces. The extraordinary charges comprise tents, cholera camp charges, telephone rent paid by the Montgomery Jail and the cost of a camel carriage provided for the transport of prisoners from the Bannu to the Dera Ismail Khan Jail. The cholera camp charges of the Lahore Central Jail have not been debited yet in the accounts.

The details included under the head of "other contingencies" are shown in the following statement :—

		1891.	1892.	Difference.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
A.	Oil for lighting	3,846	3,948	+102
B.	Postage charges	2,806	3,059	+253
C.	Country stationery	658	484	−174
D.	Telegraph charges	447	494	+47
E.	Other miscellaneous charges	26,012	31,736	+5,724

The increase in "other miscellaneous charges" is accounted for by the larger number of prisoners admitted into jail; by the purchase of several patent filth-ejectors for the removal of nightsoil; by the purchase of cows for dairy purposes for the Ráwalpindi, Delhi, Amritsar, Ludhiána and Montgomery Jails. Besides which, many jails have been supplied with new locks, iron cups and platters, such as are in use in Bengal jails, iron bedsteads, new handcuffs, weighing machines and such like.

The average cost per head of contingencies was high in the following jails:—Simla Rs. 22-4-3; Bannu Rs. 11-14-0; Kohat Rs. 10-4-6; Lahore Central Rs. 9-10-3, and Lahore Female Rs. 9-2-1.

The incidence of average cost under this head is heavy in the Simla Jail, because of the small daily average number of prisoners in the jail.

The large number of transfers from Bannu and Kohat, and the cost of a camel prison van in the case of the former, account for the high average cost in these jails.

The high average cost of contingencies in the Lahore Central Jail was due to:—(1) an expenditure of Rs. 3,000 on tents made for jail use, (2) the purchase of fuel consumed in the engine used in raising water, pending the completion of the water-supply project by the Public Works Department, and (3) the purchase of a filth ejector.

The high average cost in the Lahore Female Jail was due to the diet issued to infants with their mothers in jail.

Jails which show the smallest average expenditure on maintenance.

45. The following jails show the smallest average expenditure on maintenance after deducting the cost of Police guard and Establishment, which is not within the control of the Superintendent of a jail:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ferozepore	27	14	0
Karnál	28	14	0
Hissár	29	3	0
Gurdáspur	29	6	0
Gujránwála	29	12	0
Gujrát	30	7	0
Siálkot	30	8	0
Jhang	30	11	0
Mooltan District	31	0	0
Jullundur	31	1	0
Rohtak	31	6	0

The officers in charge of these jails deserve credit for their economical management.

CHAPTER VI.—EMPLOYMENT OF PRISONERS—MANUFACTURES.

Statement No. XII.

Showing the employment of convicts in the jails of the Punjab in 1892.

46. The following statement compares the employment of convicts in 1891 and 1892:—

Year.	Average number not sentenced to labour.	Average number under sentence of labour on working days.	Average number sick.	Average number convalescent and infirm.	On unremunerative labour.	Average number employed on working days. On prison duties. Prison officers.	Prison servants.	Gardening.	Employed in preparing articles for use, or consumption in jails, *e. g.*, wheat grinding, manufacturing prison clothing, &c.	Jail repairs.	On jail buildings. *Additions and alterations.* Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.	*New Jails.* Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.	Manufactures.	*On Public Works.* Public Works Jails.	Other extra-mural labour.	Number of prisoners hired out to Municipalities, private individuals or departments other than the Public Works Department.	Ratio per cent. of average number sentenced to labour of those employed on working days. Prison officers.	Prison servants.	On manufactures.
1891	853	11,431	476	1,806	..	427	1,149	577	2,383	278	502	323	161	4,473	514	..	.	4	10	39
1892	156	11,884	581	2,141	...	600	1,269	640	2,650	438	480	136	427	4,442	139	...	..	5	11	38
Increase or decrease	+3	+453	+105	+245	...	+173	+120	+63	+267	+160	—22	—187	+266	+0	—375	..	.	+1	+1	—1

The average numbers sick and convalescent show a considerable increase of 105 and 245 respectively.

The larger number of prisoners employed on prison duties is accounted for by the larger number of prisoners confined in jail. The Superintendents of the Lahore Central and Mooltan Central Jails employed a number of prisoners in excess of the authorized scale on prison duties.

The large number, 438, employed on jail repairs is ascribable to the extensive damage done to jail buildings by the heavy rainfall in July, August and September, and to special repairs having been carried out during the year to the sleeping barracks in the Chenáwán Central Jail.

I can only ascribe the decrease in the number engaged on additions and alterations to jail buildings to a smaller amount of work having been put in hand, especially in the Montgomery and Mooltan District Jails. I may safely say that I never lose an opportunity of impressing on all concerned the great desirability of employing convict labour to the fullest possible extent on all jail buildings. I hope that under the orders conveyed in Punjab Government letter, No. 410, dated 1st December 1892, rules will shortly be framed which will insure jail labour being more fully employed in carrying out all jail works in future.

The increase in the number employed on new jails under the Public Works Department has been due to the large number of prisoners engaged on the Umballa Central Jail project during a great portion of the year, and to the freer use of convict labour on the Abbottabad Jail project.

The decrease in the number employed on Public Works has been owing to the completion of the original Chenáb Canal project and the cessation of work between February and August whereby the prisoners in the Chenáwán Central Jail were thrown out of employment. I may mention that between 600 and 700 convicts are now employed on excavation work at Chenáwán daily, in connection with the widening of the Chenáb Canal channel.

Statement No. XIII.

Net cash earnings of convicts.

47. The total earnings of the convicts during the year amounted to Rs. 1,52,711-14-0, which is Rs. 55,451-15-0 less than the earnings of 1891; the average earning per head, calculated on the prisoners sentenced to labour, has also fallen from Rs. 18-3-0 in 1891 to Rs. 12-14-0 in 1892.

Towards this decrease the following jails contributed the largest shares:—Chenáwán Central Rs. 26,716; Lahore Central Rs. 7,466; Delhi Rs. 5,344; Lahore District Rs. 4,824; Mooltan District Rs. 4,615; Ráwalpindi Rs. 3,133; Dera Gházi Khan Rs. 2,640; Ferozepore Rs. 2,020, and Pesháwar Rs. 2,013.

Briefly the following are the reasons for the smaller profits in each of the jails named:—

Chenáwán Central.—Excavation work was not available for the prisoners during five months of the year, and the prisoners had, in consequence, to be employed on comparatively unremunerative labour. In addition to which credit was not obtained from the Irrigation Department for the work done during the last quarter of the year.

Lahore Central.—Fewer orders were received for lithographic printing, which is now the chief industry carried on in this jail. In 1890 a double set of registers, the cost of which was adjusted in 1891, was printed and supplied to each Court, while in 1891 and 1892 only one set of registers was supplied each year. Moreover, the prisoners were in cholera camp from the 10th August to the 4th September, during which period work was almost entirely suspended. The outstandings due to this jail at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 17,665 as against Rs. 30,388 at the beginning of the year.

Lahore District Jail.—Brick-making, which has been the chief industry carried on in this jail for several years past, was suspended during the year, owing to the demand for bricks by the Public Works Department having ceased. On the cessation of work on the brick-fields, the prisoners were employed on ordinary intra-mural industries and on building operations in connection with the Central Jail.

Delhi Jail.—The falling off in the profits of this jail was due to:—(1) the smaller out-turn of paper owing to the large number of convalescents in jail; (2) fewer orders for lithography; (3) reduction in price of carpets, owing to increased competition; (4) an advance of Rs. 651 received and credited in 1891, was worked off in 1892; (5) a sum of Rs. 640 on account of commission for the previous three years, was charged during the year, and (6) the manufacture of clothing for the Umballa Jail, on which no profit is charged.

Mooltan District Jail.—The latter part of the year was exceptionally unhealthy and the tasks of the prisoners had, in consequence, to be materially reduced. Moreover, a sum of Rs. 1,079 was drawn during the year on account of commission, while there was no such charge in 1891.

Ráwalpindi Jail.—The out-turn of the manufactory in this jail was actually in excess of what it was in 1891, as clothing to the value of Rs. 3,749 was made up for other jails, and paper valued at Rs. 2,450 remained in stock at the end of the year.

Dera Gházi Khan Jail.—Fewer orders were received for lithographic printing; and paper valued at Rs. 1,346 remained in stock at the end of the year. Moreover, Rs. 825 was paid during the year as commission to officials against Rs. 232 in 1891.

Ferozepore Jail.—Owing to delay in procuring lithographic stones, this jail could not undertake all the orders for lithographic printing which offered during the year; and the out-turn of paper was smaller than in 1891 owing to the unusual sickness that prevailed. The manufactory of this jail was not well managed.

Peshâwar Jail.—There was actually an increase in the earnings of this jail during the year as the outstandings due at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 4,178 against Rs. 1,727 at the beginning of the year.

There was a fair increase in the profits of the following jails as compared with 1891 :—Umballa Rs. 4,616 and Gurdâspur Rs. 1,090.

Statement XIII A.
Results of working of manufactories.

48. In compliance with the wishes of the Local Government, expressed in para. 11 of its review on the Jail Report for 1891, I have appended to this Report, as Statement XIII A, a statement showing the true results of the working of the manufactories of the jails in the Province during the year 1892. An abstract of the statement is given below :—

	On 1st January 1892.	On 31st December 1892.
	Rs.	Rs.
Value of raw material in stock	21,840	23,196
Value of manufactured goods	25,962	40,576
Value of tools and plant	57,787	50,734
Outstanding balance	44,812	35,990
Total	1,50,401	1,50,496

Gross manufactory profits.—The gross profits of the manufactories of all the jails for the year are shown below :—

	Rs.	Rs.
Cr.		
Amount paid into the treasury by cash and invoices ...	3,60,527	
Value of stock and plant at the close of the year 1892...	1,14,506	
Amount of outstanding bills due to jails at the close of the year 1892	35,990	
		5,11,023
Dr.		
Cash expenditure on raw materials, plant, &c., during the year 1892	2,07,815	
Value of stock and plant at beginning of the year 1892	1,05,589	
Amount of outstanding bills due to jails at the beginning of the year 1892	44,812	3,58,216
Gross Profits		1,52,807

The *indirect profit* to Government from the employment of prisoners as convict officers, prison servants, &c., &c., was Rs. 1,86,889.

Average earnings compared with earnings of previous five years.

49. From the table given below it will be seen that although the cash earnings and the average earnings per head were less than they were in 1891, they were in excess of what they were in any of the four years preceding 1891 :—

	Average sentenced to labour.	Cash earnings during the year.	Average earnings per head.
		Rs a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1887	10,251	1,30,549 11 0	12 12 0
1888	11,826	1,99,748 2 0	9 4 0
1889	12,073	1,10,221 0 0	9 2 0
1890	11,604	1,06,749 9 0	9 3 0
1891	11,442	2,08,163 13 0	18 3 0
1892	11,883	1,52,711 14 0	12 14 0

Profits resulting from the different branches of manufactures.

50. The following table shows the profits resulting from the various manufactures carried on in jails during the years 1891 and 1892 :—

Branch of manufacture.	1891.	1892.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Carpets	3,607	2,360	...	1,247
Durris	2,653	1,257	...	1,396
Weaving cotton	2,766	345	...	2,421
„ worsted...	749	—4,091	...	4,840
Lithographic printing	80,411	68,188	...	12,223
Paper-making	34,545	31,126	...	3,419
Pottery	440	516	76	...
Rope-making	1,438	494	..	944
Ice	346	298	...	48
Convict labour	82,500	49,914	...	32,586
Miscellaneous	9,550	12,832	3,282	...

It will be seen that except under "pottery" and "miscellaneous" there was a decrease in the profits under every branch, "convict labour" heading the list with a decrease of Rs. 32,586, and lithographic printing coming next with a decrease of Rs. 12,223, while there was a loss of Rs. 4,091 in weaving worsted.

As regards the decrease under convict labour, I would refer to my remarks in connection with the falling off in the profits of the Chenáwán Central and Lahore District Jails. The decrease under lithographic printing is accounted for by the Lahore Central Jail.

The loss in weaving worsted is due to the fact that the actual loss in felting blankets is from 3 to 4 chittáks per blanket while only 1½ chittáks per blanket is allowed by scale. In 1888 there was a loss of Rs. 7,098 under this head—*vide* para. 33 of the report for that year. This is a matter which will be looked into.

Concluding remarks on Statement No. XIII.

51. In concluding my remarks on Statement No. XIII, I would say that, in my opinion, the prison labour at our disposal has been inadequately utilized owing to:—(1) defective appliances, (2) defective supervision, (3) the fact that long term prisoners are scattered in jails all over the Province instead of being concentrated in large central jails, and (4) the congregation of large numbers of prisoners during the prevalence of cholera in small jails where their labour could not be profitably utilized owing to the want of proper accommodation and appliances. Moreover, the frequent necessity for transferring prisoners to relieve overcrowding greatly retards the industries carried on in jails.

In conformity with the orders of Government steps were taken during the year to discontinue, as far as practicable, the multiplicity of industries carried on in some jails. With few exceptions, paper as well as woollen and cotton fabrics are manufactured in most jails, in addition to lithographic printing, with the result that nothing is as well done as it ought to be. It is not, however, possible to at once concentrate these industries in a few jails as the plant in no one jail, with the exception of the lithographic plant in the Lahore Central Jail, is capable of turning out a much greater amount of paper or woollen or cotton cloth than is sufficient to enable it to meet its own and the requirements of the Government offices of the district in which it is located. The remedy for this would be to increase the paper-making plant in some jails and the weaving plant in others. But I have not thought it wise to recommend any such steps being taken in view of the great changes that will be effected in our prison system by providing large central jails in which all convicts with terms of over a year's imprisonment will be confined.

I hope to see a woollen industry established shortly in the Montgomery Central Prison; and, if an adequate supply of water can be got for the purpose, I should like to see the paper industry concentrated in the new Central Jail that will shortly be built at Umballa. There is a vast amount of labour in our jails that only requires to be properly utilized to become a handsome source of income to Government in meeting the requirements of its own departments.

Statement No. XIV.
Net cost of maintenance.

52. The total cost of maintenance during the year amounted to Rs. 8,04,240. If from this we deduct the cash earnings, *viz.*, Rs. 1,52,712, the net cost of maintenance to Government was Rs. 6,51,528, or Rs. 51-8-0 per head against Rs. 5,70,369 and Rs. 46-10-0 per head in 1891.

The average net cost per head in 1892 varies from Rs. 191-14-0 and Rs. 97-15-0 in the cases of the Simla and Kohát Jails, respectively, to Rs. 24-11-0 and Rs. 36-13-0 in the cases of the Montgomery and Siálkot Jails.

CHAPTER VII.—VITAL STATISTICS.

Statement No. XV.
Showing the sickness and mortality among all classes.

53. The following abstract compares the daily average population, the total admissions into hospital, the daily average number of sick and the ratio per mille of average strength of admissions into hospital, of daily average sick and of deaths from all causes in 1891 and 1892:—

Years.	Daily average strength.	Total admissions into hospital.	Daily average number of sick.	Total number of deaths.	Ratio per mille of average strength.		
					Of admissions into hospital.	Of daily average sick.	Of deaths from all causes.
1891	12,261	21,405	487	347	1,746	40	28·30
1892	12,672	27,864	592	387	2,199	47	30·54

These figures show a great increase under each head in 1892.

The daily average number of sick and the ratio per mille of the daily average sick were in excess of any of the ten previous years.

The increase in sickness and mortality may be ascribed generally to the prevalence of influenza in an epidemic form in many localities during the early months of the year, to the generally abnormal and unfavourable climatic conditions that obtained during a great portion of the year over almost the entire Province, and to the high prices of most of the necessaries of life that prevailed, whereby the free population was probably seriously predisposed to disease, when it was attacked by the malarial epidemic of the autumnal months.

Of the total number of prisoners received into jail, 18,141 were in good, 4,301 in indifferent, and 987 in bad health. Of the 387 prisoners who died, 187 were received in indifferent or bad health.

Of the deaths that occurred, 109 took place in the first, 38 in the second, 82 in the third and 159 in the last quarter of the year; so that 268 of the 387 deaths occurred during the cold months in the first and last quarters of the year.

Sickness and mortality in jails compared with the figures of the four previous years.

54. The following abstract compares the ratio per mille of average strength of admissions into hospital, of daily average sick, and of deaths from all causes in 1892, with the figures for the four previous years :—

Years.	Daily average strength.	Ratio per mille of average strength.			Death rate per mille of the free population.
		Of admissions into hospital.	Of daily average sick.	Of deaths from all causes.	
1888	12,702	1,307	28	30·70	29·89
1889	12,914	1,682	37	29·27	31·62
1890	12,420	1,937	46	31·24	46·87
1891	12,261	1,746	40	28·30	29·13
1892	12,672	2,199	47	30·54	49·48

Last year while showing the highest ratio of admissions into hospital and the largest number of daily average sick, shows a death-rate lower than any of the five, except 1889 and 1891, when the rate was 29·27 and 28·30 respectively.

The death-rate of the jail population compares favourably with that of the free population, 30·54 against 49·48. In comparing the figures of the two years it is worthy of notice that during one of the unhealthiest years on record, while the death-rate of the free population took a bound from 29·13 to 49·48, an increase of 20·35 per mille, that of the prisoners rose only by 2·24 per mille of average strength. It is, therefore, matter for congratulation that the jail population has suffered only to a comparatively slight extent, and it is also one reflecting no small credit on the officers to whom its welfare is entrusted. Much has been and is being done to improve the sanitary condition of our jails, but there is no influence affecting mortality among the prisoners stronger than the personal one exercised by a Superintendent. I do not wish to imply that it is always possible for an officer, however zealous and intelligent, to keep down mortality; but I feel certain that the evils of locality and surroundings become greatly aggravated in the presence of carelessness or want of intelligence, while, on the other hand, they are capable of being greatly mitigated by care and professional acumen.

Jails in which mortality was low in 1892.

55. The statement given below shows the jails in which the mortality was below 15 per mille of average strength :—

Jails.	Death-rate.	Remarks.
Dharmsála	...	
Chenáwán Central	8·22	
Shahpur	10·95	
Abbottabad	10·98	
Rohtak	12·12	
Gujránwála	12·11	
Umballa	14·19	

There was no death in the Dharmsála Jail during the year. In 1887 the mortality rose as high as 104·34; in 1888 it was 36·04; in 1889, 23·26; in 1890, 69·30; and in 1891, 9·90. The chief sanitary conditions remain much as they have been for many years past, *i. e.*, the water-supply is drawn from the same source, the ventilation of the barracks is the same and the dietary has undergone no change. The good results obtained have been largely due to the great interest taken in his jail duties by the present Superintendent, Surgeon-Captain W. R. Clark, who is a most capable officer.

The Chenáwán Public Works Jail which has been one of the unhealthiest in the Province since it was opened in 1884, the average annual mortality up to the end of December 1891 being 30·37, is now placed among the healthiest jails in the Province; 4 of the 6 deaths that occurred were due to pneumonia and 1 each to enteric fever and cerebro-spinal fever. Although the comparative relief obtained from hard labour on the cessation of excavation work during four months of the year was favourable to a good state of health among the prisoners, the satisfactory results obtained are, I consider, largely due to the zeal and ability with which the Superintendent, Surgeon-Captain Braide, has performed his duties.

The mortality of the Siálkot Jail, which was 41·92 in 1891, fell to 21·32, owing, in great measure, to the care and intelligence displayed by the Superintendent, Surgeon-Captain D. M. Davidson, in the performance of his jail duties.

The mortality of the Gujránwála Jail shows a marked decrease from 49·14 in 1890 and 51·28 in 1891 to 12·11, and this, although the hospital admission rate was higher than in the previous year; the result is creditable to Dr. Fatteh Chand who held charge throughout the year.

The death-rate of the Umballa Jail, which was 48·85 in 1891, fell to 14·19, which is only 0·61 higher than the rate for 1889, which is the lowest on record. The improvement that has taken place in the health of the jail is ascribed by the Superintendent, Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel Massy, who held charge throughout the year, except when he was absent for a short time on privilege leave, to steps taken in 1891 to remedy defects in the water-supply, and to boiling the drinking water. I think myself that the improvements effected in the drainage of the jail and its precincts, the great attention paid to all matters affecting health, a more ample vegetable supply, a more liberal dietary and Dr. Massy's personal exertions have contributed largely to the satisfactory results obtained.

Jails in which there was excessive mortality in 1892.

56. The following statement shows the jails in which there was an excessive mortality in 1892, and compares the death-rate of each with those of the Municipal town in its neighbourhood and the district in which it is located:—

JAILS.	Death-rate in jail.	Mortality among free population of town.	Mortality among free population of district.
Delhi ...	31·77	49·24	51·12
Gurdáspur ...	33·76	59·90	63·18
Lahore District ...	35·38	53·95	51·60
Lahore Central ...	37·47	53·95	51·60
Ludhiána ...	37·82	60·95	47·91
Lahore Female ...	40·32	53·95	51·60
Mooltan Central ...	45·81	54·59	56·38
Jhelum ...	47·76	53·40	53·30
Bannu ...	50·42	70·10	66·69
Ferozepore ...	53·57	58·18	46·56
Dera Ismail Khan ...	62·02	77·69	55·10
Simla ...	66·66	28·16	23·01
Amritsar ...	67·74	65·66	55·41
Kohát ...	74·38	63·08	54·05
Karnál ...	75·76	52·35	48·38

Delhi Jail.—The conditions have undergone no change during the year. The death-rate which was 62·06 in 1890 and 49·60 in 1891, fell to 31·77, and was considerably below that of the neighbouring city. When I say that 614 of the 806 prisoners admitted into this jail during the year were in bad or indifferent health, it will be obvious that excessive mortality can only be kept down by unremitting vigilance on the part of the Medical Officer. Indeed a great deal is done in this jail towards remedying the ravages of disease contracted prior to admission, and it will not be beside the mark to say that the institution fulfils the dual functions of a sanitarium and a prison. Surgeon-Major Dennys, who held charge of the jail throughout the year, takes a keen interest in his jail duties.

Gurdáspur Jail.—The death-rate, which was 43·90 per mille of average strength in 1891, fell to 33·76, while the rates of the neighbouring town and rural circles were 59·90 and 63·18 respectively. There were in all 8 deaths; pneumonia caused 3, dysentery 2, anæmia 1, remittent fever 1 and suicide 1. Four of the prisoners who died were 50 years of age, or over, at the time of death; 7 had passed less than 6 months in jail, and of this number, 3 had passed less than 1 month. Surgeon-Major J. O'Neill, who was in charge of the jail at the close of the year, writes:—"The cause of the many cases of ague is the prevalence of malaria in the district, and dysentery was the consequence of the impaired health of the prisoners in a malarial season."

Lahore District Jail.—Of the 19 deaths that occurred, 10 were due to pneumonia, 3 to tubercle of the lungs, 2 to bronchitis and 1 to each of the following diseases:—erysipelas, cholera, cerebro-spinal fever and dysentery. Ten of those who died had passed less than 6 months and only 3 had been over 1 year in jail.

Lahore Central Jail.—The death-rate, which was 34·87 in 1891, rose to 37·47 and the hospital admission rate from 3,224 per mille of average strength to 4,541, and the number of daily average sick to double what it was in 1891. Of the 48 deaths that occurred, 19 where due to pneumonia, 12 to cholera, 6 to tubercle of the lungs, 3 to influenza, 2 to cerebro-spinal fever, 2 to erysipelas, 1 to chronic bronchitis, 1 to remittent fever, 1 to enteritis and 1 to diabetes. It is worthy of note that there was not a single death from dysentery during the year. Twenty of the prisoners who died were 40 years of age or over, and of this number, 10 were 50 or over, and of these 7 were 60 or over. I am of opinion that one of the chief, if not the chief, cause of the excessive sickness and mortality is the dampness of the site on which the jail is located. The question of the drainage of the site is under the consideration of the Public Works Department. The lateral ventilation of the sleeping barracks is below what it should be. This defect will, I hope, be remedied shortly. The mortality of the Lahore Central Jail has been persistently high for many years, the mean death-rate for the 20 years ending the 31st December 1891, being 78·61 per mille of average strength. Some satisfaction is, however, to be found in the fact that the rate of the second half of the period of 20 years has been 57·56, against 99·67 of the first half. During 1892, 78 convalescent prisoners were transferred from this to the Mooltan Central Jail with the object of giving them a better chance of recovering their health; during the current year 46 have been already transferred to the same jail with the same object. It is not unlikely that the continued occupation of the site, which is somewhat limited, being only 77 square yards per prisoner, by a large body of human beings has led to its defilement, whereby the development of the low forms of organic life, to which most diseases are attributed now-a-days, is encouraged. The importance of adopting every possible precaution to prevent further organic contamination has been strongly impressed on the Superintendent. Too great care cannot be taken in this respect.

Ludhiána Jail.—The mortality, which was 45·30 in 1891, fell to 37·82. The death-rate of the neighbouring city being 60·95. Of the 9 deaths that occurred, 5 were due to pneumonia, 2 to dysentery, 1 to asthma and 1 to diarrhœa. Of the prisoners who died, 3 are reported to have been over 60 years of age at the time of death, and of this number, 2 were 70 years of age. The sanitary condition of this jail was improved during the year by the provision of a good bathing platform; and improvements were also effected in the ventilation of the solitary cells. The lateral ventilation of the barracks is far below what it ought to be. It is hoped this rather serious defect will be remedied during the current year.

Lahore Female Jail.—There was no death in this institution in 1891. Last year there were 5 deaths, giving a death-rate of 40·32 per mille of average strength; 3 of the 5 deaths were caused by cholera and 1 each by dysentery and heat apoplexy. The hospital admission rate also rose from 3,771 to 3,984 per mille of average strength. For 22 months previous to the outbreak of cholera in August there had not been a single death. The excessive prevalence of malarial fevers among the inmates of this institution is probably due to dampness of the site, as in the case of the Lahore Central Jail. The question of the drainage of the enclosure was referred to the Public Works Department during the year.

Mooltan Central Jail.—The death-rate which was 26·43 in 1891, rose to 45·81, the increase being mainly due to 10 deaths from cholera that occurred in August. Of the remaining deaths, 12 were due to pneumonia, 5 to dysentery, 3 to tubercle of the lungs, 2 to general debility and 1 each to inflammation of the membranes of the brain, diarrhœa, inflammation of the spleen, anæmia, ague, endocarditis, sarcoma, erysipelas and cirrhosis of the liver. Of the 41 prisoners who died, 20 are reported to have been 50 years of age or over at the time of death, and of this number 14 were 60 or over. Convaloscents from all parts of the Province are transferred to this jail, and a high death-rate is not extraordinary under the circumstances, particularly during a very unhealthy year, when, as might be expected, the aged and infirm suffered severely. I think it not unlikely that the prevalence of pneumonia in this jail during the months of January and February was complicated with influenza which prevailed in an epidemic form in many places in the Western Punjab during the early months of the year.

Jhelum Jail.—The mortality which was 39·82 in 1891 rose to 47·76, while the hospital admission rate rose from 695 to 1,552 per mille of average strength. The death-rate in the neighbouring town was 53·40 and in the district in which the jail is located, 53·30. The Medical Officer ascribes the excessive sickness and mortality to excessive rainfall, the location of the jail within the area of dissemination of malarial emanations from the bed of the Jhelum river, defects of drainage and defects in the construction of the hospital. The question of drainage has been referred to the Public Works Department and funds will be provided during the current year for carrying out the alterations that are required to the hospital buildings. Of the 16 deaths in 1892, 10 occurred between the 1st September and 31st December. Pneumonia caused 4, ague 2, dysentery 2, and diarrhœa, spinal meningitis, rupture of the spleen, congestion of the brain, pneumonic phthisis, sunstroke and chronic bronchitis 1 each. Seven of the 16 prisoners who died were 50 years of age or over, and of this number 5 were 60 or over.

Bannu Jail.—The mortality was 50·42 per mille of average strength against 14·49 in 1891. Apparently the prisoners suffered in common with all sections of the community, including the troops in the neighbouring garrison. Several sanitary improvements, including a bathing platform and increase of the lateral ventilation of the sleeping barracks, were carried out during the year.

Ferozepore Jail.—The death-rate which was 18·81 per mille of average strength in 1891 rose to 53·57. The hospital admission rate also rose from 1,803 to 2,413 per mille of average strength. The prisoners suffered in common with the other sections of the community, but probably not so severely as did the regiments in the neighbouring cantonment. Five of the prisoners who died were over 60 years of age, and of these 2 were 70 years of age and 2 were 80 or over. Fifteen of the 21 deaths occurred in the last quarter of the year. The sanitary arrangements in the Ferozepore Jail are better than those obtaining in most other jails in the Province. Only lately a large sum has been expended on improving the ventilation of the sleeping barracks.

Dera Ismail Khan Jail.—The death-rate rose from 38·56 in 1891 to 62·02 and the hospital admission rate from 2,254 per mille of average strength to 2,276. The mortality of this jail has not been so high for many years as the following statement will show, and this, notwithstanding steps having been taken at great expense to improve the ventilation of the sleeping barracks and to provide arrangements for ablution :—

25·81 in 1887
19·03 in 1888
46·98 in 1889
24·57 in 1890
38·56 in 1891

Of the 24 prisoners who died, all, with the exception of 4, were under 50 years of age. Fifteen had been less than 6 months, and of this number 10 had been less than 3 months in jail. All with the exception of 3 were found to be in good health on admission into jail. Pneumonia caused 12 deaths, dysentery 6, insolatio 3, diarrhœa 2 and pneumonic phthisis 1. Four different officers held charge during the year. Surgeon-Captain H. W. Whitchurch, who held charge during the latter portion of the year, ascribed the excessive sickness and mortality to "climatic influences which have been more marked than usual this year on account of the very severe floods. Pneumonia and dysentery accounted for most of the deaths. This must be ascribed to climatic influences and chill and not to any defect in the prisoners' surroundings in jail." I am not prepared to endorse this opinion in the face of so large a number of men dying within a few months of their admission into jail, when they were, apparently, in good health. The lands adjacent to the jail are subject to flooding and the drainage of the enclosure is not satisfactory. The question of the drainage of the jail and its precincts has been referred to the Public Works Department.

Simla Jail.—There was only one death, from suicide, in this jail, giving a ratio of 66·66 per mille of average strength.

Amritsar Jail.—There were 21 deaths in this jail, including 8 from diarrhœa, 5 from pneumonia, 3 from dysentery, 1 each from tubercle of the lungs, iliac abscess, heat

apoplexy, inflammation of the membranes of the brain and diphtheritic laryngitis. The death-rate rose from 11·76 to 67·74, and the hospital admission rate from 2,376 to 2,935 per mille of average strength. In my last report, paragraph 52, I stated that the Medical Officer, Surgeon-Major Mulroney, ascribed the great improvement that took place in the health of the jail in 1891 to boiling the drinking water. Dr. Mulroney attributes the high mortality of last year to:—(1) general unhealthiness of the prisoners on admission, (2) the unusual severity of the winter and general unhealthiness of the year, (3) the substitution of the inferior grains for wheat in the dietary, and (4) reduction in the daily allowance of milk, from 16 to 8 ounces, given to convalescents. I should state that the water used for drinking and culinary purposes was boiled as in the previous year. In regard to the part played by the substitution of the inferior grains for wheat in the dietary, maize was the only inferior grain issued during the year (unless Dr. Mulroney calls gram an inferior grain, which, of course, it is not) and as its use was not commenced until the 7th of December, prior to which date 19 of the 21 fatal cases had been admitted into hospital, it could not have played any very important part in producing the sickness and mortality. As a matter of fact up to the 7th December the same pulses and grains were issued in the dietary as in the previous year. The quantity of milk given to ordinary convalescents was reduced from 16 to 8 ounces between the 14th of November and 5th December, and although I cannot admit that this could have played any part in the medical history of the year, I may mention that 11 of the cases that proved fatal had been admitted to hospital before the 14th November, the date on which the milk ration of convalescents was reduced. The special causes of mortality existing in the Amritsar Jail are:—(1) a high level of the subsoil water and defective drainage, (2) insanitary buildings, and (3) the unhealthy condition of a large proportion of the prisoners on admission. I have already, in my letter No. 3975, dated the 13th December 1892, to the address of the Junior Secretary to the Government, Punjab, recommended that this Jail should be closed.

Kohát Jail.—Five of the 9 deaths occurred in prisoners awaiting trial; 6 of the deaths were due to pneumonia, and 1 each to tubercle of the lungs, chronic diarrhœa and suicide. The death-rate for the year was 74·38 against 54·36 in 1891. The accommodation in this jail is not sufficient to meet requirements and the question of increasing it is under consideration. A high divisional wall that served no useful purpose has been demolished, and the free circulation of the atmosphere within the enclosure has been thereby greatly facilitated. I may mention that the total daily average population, which was 121, was much lower than it was in any of the five previous years.

Karnál Jail.—This jail shows the highest mortality of any jail in the Province. Nine of the 10 deaths occurred from pneumonia and acute pneumonic phthisis in February and March when influenza prevailed among the free population. One case of pneumonia remained from the previous year, 18 were admitted during the year, and of the total number 8 proved fatal being equal to a mortality of 44·44 per cent. The Medical Officer attributes the excessive mortality to epidemic influenza, a disease which is not uncommonly followed by a very fatal form of pneumonia. The drainage of the jail and its precincts is not satisfactory. The question is under the consideration of the Public Works Department.

There was a marked increase in the death-rate in the following jails in 1892, as compared with 1891:—Mooltan District from 14·99 to 30·17; Hissár from 8·85 to 21·43; Montgomery from 9·14 to 30·71.

Statement No XVI.

Showing the sickness and mortality from the chief diseases among convicts.

57. The following abstract, compiled from Statement No. XVI, shows the number of admissions into hospital and the number of deaths from the chief diseases, among convicted prisoners, in 1892 and the previous year:—

Diseases.	1891.		1892	
	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths
Intermittent fever	11,899	6	18,482	13
Dysentery and diarrhœa	2,029	51	2,514	69
Respiratory diseases	1,105	121	1,112	155
Ulcers and boils	957	...	1,064	...
Other fevers	569	29	293	9
Remittent and continued fever	196	24	117	9
Anæmia and general debility	177	5	158	5
Scrofula and phthisis pulmonalis	48	21	51	24
Jaundice	44	1	76	1
Cholera	19	12	51	29
Small-pox	...	...	1	

There has been an enormous increase in the number of admissions from intermittent fever. The prison population suffered severely notwithstanding the prophylactic measures adopted to protect it in most jails from the epidemic of malarial fever that prevailed during the autumnal months. Although this disease is not the immediate cause of any considerable number of deaths it leaves its victims so thoroughly broken in health as to be greatly predisposed to acute diseases, such as pneumonia, of a peculiarly fatal type. I believe that by a still freer use of sulphate of quinine, or one of the cheaper preparations derived from cinchona bark, the severity of malarial epidemics could be still further mitigated, whereby the sufferings of the convicts would be correspondingly ameliorated, while their labour would not be lost as it too often is at present during the autumnal months and for some time after. It is also likely that a considerable saving could be effected in the expenditure now incurred on special diets and medical comforts. I should mention that Surgeon-Major Dennys in the case of the Delhi Jail, and Surgeon-Captain Hendley at Peshâwar have used arsenic as a prophylactic with apparently good results. The admissions and deaths from dysentery and diarrhœa also show a considerable increase on the previous year. It may, however, be noticed that the deaths are fewer than they were in some previous years when there were not so many admissions into hospital. In 1890 there were 1,817 admissions and 84 deaths. Forty-nine of the 69 deaths from dysentery and diarrhœa occurred in nine jails, and of this number, 11 occurred in the Amritsar Jail, 8 each in the Siâlkot and Dera Ismail Khan Jails and 6 in the Mooltan Central Jail. Malarial fever was very prevalent in each of these jails during the autumnal months. On the other hand the two jails showing the highest ratio of admissions under the head of intermittent fever had not a single death from dysentery or diarrhœa; while in a third, the Delhi Jail, where the fever admission rate was very high, and the great majority of convicts are received from year to year in bad or indifferent health, there were only two deaths from these diseases. The inference being, I think, that the incidence of mortality from these diseases depends not on one, but rather on a variety of local conditions. Respiratory diseases show an increase of 7 in the number of admissions and an increase of 34 in the number of deaths. It is well known that the subjects of malarial poisoning are prone to a very severe form of pneumonia, a disease which is probably very common among the free population. There were 482 cases of this disease with 140 deaths. The following jails show the largest number of cases and deaths:—Delhi 32 cases and 11 deaths; Karnâl 16 cases and 7 deaths; Umballa 33 cases and 5 deaths; Ludhiâna 8 cases and 5 deaths; Ferozepore 9 cases and 4 deaths; Mooltan Central 57 cases and 12 deaths; Mooltan District 21 cases and 9 deaths; Montgomery 32 cases and 13 deaths; Lahore Central 50 cases and 19 deaths; Lahore District 22 cases and 10 deaths; Amritsar 11 cases and 5 deaths; Chenâwân Central 24 cases and 4 deaths; Râwalpindi 27 cases and 3 deaths; Dera Ismail Khan 26 cases and 12 deaths; Jhelum 10 cases and 4 deaths, and Peshâwar 17 cases and 2 deaths. The ratio per cent. of deaths to admissions ranged widely, from 63 in the Ludhiana Jail, 46 in the Dera Ismail Khan Jail, 45 in the Amritsar Jail, and 43 in the Mooltan District Jail to 11 in the Râwalpindi Jail, 12 in the Peshâwar Jail and 15 in the Umballa Jail. Of the total number of deaths, 70 occurred in the first, 15 in the second, 3 in the third and 52 in the last quarter of the year. The excessive number of deaths in the first quarter was, to some extent, due to the prevalence of epidemic influenza in parts of the Province; and the large number in the last quarter was in great measure the result of the deterioration of health consequent on the severe epidemic of autumnal fever.

With the object of rendering the prisoners more capable of resisting the attack of this disease, the quantity of fatty matter in the dietary was increased in some jails where malarial fever had been unusually prevalent; and Superintendents took advantage of the orders, authorizing them to issue a special dietary to individuals for whom they considered such necessary. Woollen *pyjâmâs* were supplied to the old and infirm, and special instructions were issued during the hot weather prescribing the way in which the winter clothing should be worn, so as to prevent, as far as possible, the effects of chill. The ventilation of the sleeping barracks and workshops was modified as far as practicable. But, I may here point out that, since the prisoners almost invariably sleep with their heads under three or four blankets, they cannot be influenced to any serious extent by draughts in the sleeping barracks, provided, of course, that the bedding is ample. I need hardly say that the practice I refer to is not peculiar to jails; it is common all over this Province. I believe myself that pneumonia is a disease of foul rather than cold air. It is while the prisoner lies with his body encased in his blankets, respiring air vitiated by the emanations from his own body that he becomes poisoned, and it is as a result of chill occurring on first rising in the morning, while his lungs are still engorged with only partially purified blood, that he falls a ready victim to the morbific influence causing the disease. It is, therefore, of special importance that the body should be protected against chill during the early morning, and this I have impressed on officers in charge of jails. I would, however, point out that the incidence of the disease is not to be explained on the hypothesis of foul air produced in the manner described, or chill during the cold weather, for the disease has, in some years, been prevalent in the hot weather. In 1890 there were 209 cases and 60

deaths between the 1st of April and the 1st of October. Another striking feature of the statistics of last year is that in 6 jails, 2 of which are located in the hills, with an aggregate daily average population of 1,078, there was not a single death from pneumonia; while in 10 others, including the jails at Peshâwar and Râwalpindi, two of the coldest stations in the Province, there were only 14 deaths from this disease. In 11 jails in which 72 deaths occurred, the ratio of admissions under the head of malarial fever was excessive, while in the Chenâwân Central Jail, where there was also an excessive number of admissions for fever, there were only 4 deaths out of an average population of 730. The conclusion I come to is that of all the causes determining the incidence of this disease, which is the great cause of mortality among the prison population in this Province, the chief is malarial poisoning, particularly when occurring in an epidemic form; and I believe the surest way of combating this evil is to be found, as already stated, in the free and regular use of prophylactics, in addition, of course, to the adoption of all ordinary sanitary precautions.

The number of admissions under the head of ulcers and boils increased from 957 to 1,064, due, I believe, to greater care taken in treating trivial cases. During my inspections I have not seen a single case of the foul sloughing ulcer that caused so much sickness and mortality in the jails of this Province 12 or 15 years ago.

There has been a marked decrease under the head of "other fevers." There were four admissions and one death from enteric fever; two hundred and eighty-four admissions and four deaths from influenza and five admissions and four deaths from cerebro-spinal fever. I should mention that the number of cases returned under the head of influenza does not convey a proper idea of the extent to which the disease prevailed. The disease is one that is not always easily diagnosed, and, I should imagine, the difficulties of diagnosis are a good deal enhanced in this country, where fevers, of one kind or another, are so common. There was not a single death from typhus fever during the year; but I greatly regret to have to mention that this disease has attacked the prisoners in the Peshâwar and Râwalpindi jails lately. The deaths from tubercular disease are three in excess of what they were in 1891. I have impressed on Superintendents the importance of segregating such cases as far as practicable and of exercising the most scrupulous care in regard to the disinfection of all sputa, &c., from them.

Cholera which existed in an epidemic form throughout the Province for a great portion of the year attacked the prisoners in seven jails; but fortunately only three suffered to any considerable extent. One case occurred in the Ferozepore Jail in May and one in the Lahore District Jail in the same month. Both proved fatal. The first case in the Lahore Central Jail occurred on the 29th July in a prisoner who was under treatment in hospital. In all 19 cases and 12 deaths occurred. The prisoners were promptly moved into camp, where they remained until the 4th September, when they were brought back to the Jail and remained free from further attack. The Medical Officer, Dr. Dickson, attributes the outbreak to infected grain "as cholera was universal throughout the Province for months before the jail was infected." This opinion appears to be based on insufficient data. Moreover, the Lahore District Jail, which gets its grain from the same source, remained quite free from cholera during the outbreak in the Lahore Central Jail. The disease had been undoubtedly prevalent for some time previously all over the city and its environs, and, if introduced in food at all, I think, it more probable the vehicle was some forbidden article taken into the jail by a warder, rather than the grains issued in the dietary. Moreover, the warders are in communication with the free population outside, and such being the case, the difficulties of excluding the disease altogether when prevailing in an epidemic form must be great. I believe, however, that given a jail in a thoroughly satisfactory sanitary condition, cholera will never obtain a footing in it.

The disease appeared in the Lahore Female Jail on the 9th of August. In all 10 cases and 3 deaths occurred. The prisoners were moved into camp on the 15th August; they returned to the jail on the 26th of the same month, after which they remained free from the disease. Dr. Dickson also attributes this outbreak to cholera infected grain issued in the dietary.

The disease appeared among the prisoners in the Mooltan Central Jail on the 9th August, a warder having been previously attacked. In all 16 cases and 10 deaths occurred. The prisoners were moved into camp, returning to the jail on the 18th September 1892, subsequent to which date no fresh cases occurred. The Medical Officer, Surgeon-Captain Macnamara, ascribed the outbreak to pollution of the water-supply due to surface impurities being carried into the wells from the soil by a fall of rain phenomenally heavy for Mooltan. The disease had appeared in an epidemic form in the city before it attacked the prisoners in the jail.

Two cases, both of which proved fatal, occurred in the Râwalpindi Jail in July. Two cases, both of which recovered, occurred in the Gujrât Jail.

Two deaths from hydrophobia occurred during the year, one in the Montgomery, and the other in the Jhang Jail.

Statement No. XVII.

Mortality among convicts according to age.

58. The following table shows the mortality per mille of average strength of convicts according to age :—

Years.	Under 16 years.		16 to 40.		40 to 60.		Over 60.		Total.	
	Mortality per mille of average number.		Mortality per mille of average number.		Mortality per mille of average number.		Mortality per mille of average number.		Mortality per mille of average number.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1886	...	...	25·58	8·06	43·22	46·51	66·12	...	29·66	13·47
1887	...	...	37·66	28·41	65·13	58·82	144·83	...	46·79	34·04
1888	17·86	...	27·40	9·05	35·19	...	81·33	71·43	31·47	10·00
1889	...	...	23·06	11·67	45·83	45·45	77·82	142·85	30·13	21·15
1890	...	...	26·74	11·58	44·16	39·47	70·14	200·00	32·24	20·59
1891	15·87	...	22·97	18·32	40·15	28·99	68·82	...	28·13	20·17
1892	50·85	...	25·11	31·36	39·11	46·87	79·45	200·00	30·47	36·41

Three deaths occurred among lads under 16 years of age, giving a death-rate of 50·85 per mille of the average number in jail according to the monthly census. Compared with the figures of the previous year, the mortality among convicts between 16 and 40 years of age shows a considerable increase, while that of male convicts between 40 and 60 shows a slight decrease, that for females a marked increase, and that for males over 60 also an increase; one female over 60 years of age died in jail. One hundred and thirty-seven of the 370 deaths occurred in convicts over 40 years of age.

Statement No. XVIII.

Mortality among convicts according to length of time passed in jail

59. The following statement shows the rates of mortality among convicts according to length of residence, for each of the last five years :—

Time passed in jail.	*Mortality per mille of average strength.*				
	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Under 6 months in jail	23·54	26·24	29·29	26·96	32·12
From 6 to 12 months	37·47	29·16	28·70	27·09	22·50
„ 1 to 2 years	33·28	31·37	41·08	33·44	31·71
„ 2 to 3 years	28·08	36·96	26·40	27·81	27·52
„ 3 to 7 years	50·08	35·86	31·36	22·70	45·60
Above 7 years	60·91	53·57	64·52	47·62	42·42
Mortality per mille of average convict population for each year	31·08	29·92	31·89	27·94	30·73

Compared with 1891, there has been a decrease under each period, except in the case of convicts who had passed less than six months and between 3 and 7 years in jail. One hundred and seventy deaths occurred among convicts who had been less than 6 months in jail against 134 in 1891. I cannot place too great stress on the importance of a careful medical examination being made of each convict on admission into jail and his being allotted labour commensurate with his physical powers.

The largest number of long term convicts, as might be expected, died in the Lahore Central and Mooltan Central Jails, 22 and 15 respectively.

Statement B.

Showing the condition of the prisoners on admission to, and discharge from the jails of the Punjab during the year 1892.

60. Of the 23,429 prisoners admitted into jail in 1892 18,141 were found to be in good, 4,301 in indifferent and 987 in bad health.

From the figures presented in the following statement it will be seen that the great majority of convicts released from jail during the year had not alone maintained their health, but a large proportion of those admitted in feeble health improved during imprisonment:—

1			2	3			4		
State of health on admission of those admitted during the year.			Number discharged during the year.	*State of health of those shown in column 2 on admission.*			*State of health of those shown in column 2 on release.*		
Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.		Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.	Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.
18,141	4,301	987	22,434	17,907	3,847	680	19,489	2,619	326

Weights of prisoners.

61. The following abstract of Statement B shows the effect of imprisonment on the weights of prisoners admitted into our jails :—

Number discharged during the year.	Number who had neither lost nor gained weight in jail.	*Number who had gained weight.*					*Number who had lost weight.*				
		A.	B.	C.	D.		A.	B.	C.	D.	
		Up to 1 lb.	From 1 to 5 lbs.	From 5 to 10 lbs.	Over 10 lbs.	Total.	Up to 1 lb.	From 1 to 5 lbs.	From 5 to 10 lbs.	Over 10 lbs.	Total.
22,434	6,182	3,380	5,417	1,828	684	11,309	1,676	2,330	695	242	4,943

Of the 22,434 prisoners discharged only 4,943 had lost weight.

The comparatively large number that had lost weight on release from the Hissár Jail is attributed by the Superintendent to the prevalence of malarial fever during the autumnal months.

I would invite special attention to the figures of the Amritsar Jail, which show that only 74 of the 875 prisoners released had lost weight, a result hardly justifying the opinion held by the Medical Officer that the dietary is not alone unsuitable, but one of the causes to which the increased sickness and mortality in his jail are to be ascribed.

Surgeon-Captain Hendley, Superintendent of the Peshâwar Jail, made some special observations on the effects of imprisonment on the weights of prisoners, which showed that prisoners receiving the ordinary labouring diet prescribed in the Jail Manual employed on intra-mural hard labour maintain their weight well under ordinary circumstances.

CHAPTER VIII.—INSPECTIONS.

Inspections.

62. I was in charge of the Department throughout the year and inspected every jail in the Province, except the small jails at Dharmsála and Gurdáspur, at least once, and several oftener.

I was absent from the Province on special duty between the 8th January and the 18th February. During the first part of the time I attended the Jail Conference that assembled in Calcutta in compliance with the orders conveyed in Government of India, Home Department, letter No. 8-760—768, dated 17th December 1891. While in Calcutta, I took the opportunity of visiting the Presidency and Alipur Jails, as well as the Alipur Reformatory School, where, through the courtesy of the officers in charge, I was afforded every opportunity of acquainting myself with the working of these institutions. Indeed, all the officers I had the pleasure of meeting in Bengal, spared no trouble in placing any and every information sought for at my disposal. I cannot sufficiently express my acknowledgments to the late Inspector-General of Jails, Bengal, Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel A. S. Lethbridge, for his courtesy and kindness in affording me every facility for acquainting myself

with the internal economy of the jails in Bengal. On my return up-country, I was enabled, through the courtesy of Sir John Tyler, Inspector-General of Jails, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, to visit some of the large Central prisons under his control.

Inspections by official and non-official visitors.

63. The following statement shows how the duty of visiting jails has been carried out :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Serial No.	JAILS.	By the Inspector-General of Prisons.	By the Commissioner of the Division.	By the Divisional Judge.	By the Deputy Commissioner of the District.	By officers on behalf of the Deputy Commissioner.	By the District Judge.	By non-official visitors.
1	Hissár	1	2	...	18	...	...	...
2	Rohtak	1	1	...	30	...	2	...
3	Delhi	2	1	1	19	...	4	24
4	Karnál	1	1	1	24	..	...	...
5	Umballa	2	1	...	16	...	...	...
6	Simla	4	1	1	8	...	...	...
7	Dharmsála	...	1	...	27	4	2	...
8	Hoshiárpur	1	1	...	12	3	...	...
9	Jullundur	1	1	...	39	12	...	...
10	Ludhiána	1	2	1	39	...	1	...
11	Ferozepore	1	1	...	13	...	...	...
12	Mooltan Central	1	1	...	10	...	3	...
13	Do. District	1	1	...	32	20	...	...
14	Jhang	1	1	1	20	27	...	...
15	Montgomery	3	1	...	15	3	...	...
16	Lahore Central	9	1	...	9	7	...	14
17	Do. Female	2	1	...	6	...	6	...
18	Do. District	1	...	2	2	9	...	21
19	Amritsar	1	3	...	32	...	...	...
20	Gurdáspur	...	3	...	26	19	3	...
21	Siálkot	1	1	...	28	2	...	...
22	Gujrát	1	1	...	36	...	...	...
23	Gujránwála	1	1	1	21	4	...	...
24	Chenáwán Central	1	...	...	1	2	...	...
25	Shahpur	1	...	...	23	9	...	...
26	Jhelum	1	1	...	17	4	...	...
27	Ráwalpindi	1	5	...	16	...	6	6
28	Hazára	1	2	...	31	2	...	...
29	Peshávar	1	1	...	17	30	...	...
30	Kohát	1	1	...	46	24	...	...
31	Bannu	1	...	...	20	5	...	...
32	Dera Ismail Khan	1	3	1	26	13	...	...
33	Dera Ghází Khan	1	...	...	13	2	5	...
	Total ...	47	41	9	687	201	32	65

The Commissioners of Divisions have paid 41 visits against 42, and District Magistrates 687 against 497, in 1891.

I am fully alive to the great assistance the jail visitors are capable of rendering me in my administration of the department; I go thoroughly into every matter brought forward by them and any suggestions coming from them invariably receive my most careful attention.

The non-official visitors made 65 visits against 18 in the previous year. The influence they exercise, though not perhaps very marked, has certainly been to the advantage of the jails to which they are appointed. I think the system might be usefully extended to other jails in the Province.

CHAPTER IX.—OFFICERS OF THE DEPARTMENT.

Officers who held charge of jails.

64. The statement given below shows the names of the officers who held charge of the jails in the Province during the year. I have excluded from the statement the names of officers who held charge for only a few days during the temporary absence of the permanent incumbents on inspection duty, or on casual leave :—

Jails.	Superintendents.	From.	To.
HISSAR	Senior Apothecary J. Barker	1st January ...	10th February.
	Assistant Surgeon Bhagat Rám, II	24th February ...	11th November.
	Senior Apothecary J. Barker	12th November ...	31st December.
ROHTAK	Lala Bishambar Diál, Extra Assistant Commissioner.	1st January ...	28th January.
	Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel J. O'M. MacDonnell, M. D.	29th January ...	31st December.
DELHI	Surgeon-Major G. W. P. Dennys	1st January ...	31st December.
KARNAL	2nd Grade Apothecary W. Marchant	1st January ...	31st December.
AMBALLA	Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel G. Massy ...	1st January ...	8th September.
	Mr. P. W. Agnew, Assistant Commissioner ...	9th September ...	9th October.
	Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel G. Massy ...	10th October ...	31st December.
DHARMSALA ...	Surgeon-Captain W. R. Clark	1st January ...	18th October.
	Do.	9th November ...	31st December.
HOSHIARPUR ...	Dr. Dína Náth Pritha Datha	1st January ...	10th June.
	Assistant Surgeon Atar Chand	11th June ...	11th September.
	Dr. Dína Náth Pritha Datha	12th September ...	31st December.
JULLUNDUR ...	Surgeon-Major M. O'Dwyer, M. D.	1st January ...	21st May.
	Assistant Surgeon Bhagwán Dás, II	22nd May ...	22nd August.
	Surgeon-Major M. O'Dwyer, M. D.	23rd August ...	31st December.
LUDHIANA	Assistant Surgeon Bhagwán Dás	1st January ...	31st December.
FEROZEPORE ...	Surgeon-Major J. O'Neill, M. D.	1st January ...	25th March.
	Surgeon-Major S. Little, M. D.	6th April ...	13th May.
	Assistant Surgeon Thákur Dás, R. B.	14th May ...	8th October.
	Surgeon-Major B. Doyle	23rd October ...	31st December.
MOOLTAN CENTRAL ...	Surgeon-Captain R. J. Macnamara, M. D. ...	1st January ...	31st December.
MOOLTAN DISTRICT	Surgeon-Captain J. A. Cunningham, M. D. ...	1st January ...	4th May.
	Surgeon-Major S. Little	16th May ...	31st December.
JHANG	Assistant Surgeon Chetan Shah, K. B.	1st January ...	27th December.
MONTGOMERY ...	Senior Apothecary R. Crossley	1st January ...	1st December.
	Surgeon-Captain D. M. Davidson	2nd December ...	31st December.
LAHORE CENTRAL ...	Dr. W. P. Dickson, M. D.	1st January ...	31st December.
LAHORE DISTRICT ...	Do.	Do.	Do.
LAHORE FEMALE ...	Do.	Do.	Do.
AMRITSAR	Surgeon-Major T. R. Mulroney, M. D.	1st January ...	30th August.
	Assistant Surgeon Mehr Chand, R. B.	31st August ...	16th October.
	Surgeon-Major T. R. Mulroney, M. D.	17th October ...	31st December.
GURDASPUR ...	Surgeon-Major S. Little, M. D.	1st January ...	31st March.
	Assistant Surgeon Rádha Kishen	4th April ...	28th October.
	Surgeon-Major J. O'Neill, M. D.	29th October ...	31st December.
SIALKOT	Surgeon-Captain D. M. Davidson	1st January ...	25th November.
	Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel W. A. C. Roe ...	26th November ...	31st December.
GUJRAT	Assistant Surgeon Sáhib Ditta	1st January ...	17th November.
	Surgeon-Major C. J. Bamber	18th November ..	31st December.
GUJRANWALA ...	Assistant Surgeon Fatteh Chand	1st January ...	8th September.
	Do.	21st September ...	8th December.
	Do.	11th December ...	31st December.
CHENAWAN CENTRAL	Surgeon-Captain G. F. W. Braide	1st January ...	31st December.
SHAHPUR	Assistant Apothecary C. J. Maher	1st January ...	20th May.
	Assistant Surgeon Khazán Chand	21st May ...	25th July.
	Assistant Surgeon Sodhi Fatteh Singh	26th July ...	17th October.
	Assistant Apothecary C. J. Maher...	18th October ...	20th December.
	Assistant Surgeon Rádha Kishen	21st December ...	31st December.
JHELUM	Surgeon-Major K. M. Downie, M. D.	1st January ...	9th May.
	Surgeon-Captain M. A. Ker	10th May ...	31st December.
RAWALPINDI ...	Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel G. C. Ross...	1st January ...	8th May.
	Surgeon-Major W. A. Mawson	9th May ...	30th June.
	Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel G. C. Ross...	1st July ...	31st December.

Jails.	Superintendents.	From.	To.
ABBOTTABAD ...	Surgeon-Major J. A. Nelis	1st January ...	26th April.
	Surgeon-Captain G. Duncan	27th April ...	12th May.
	Surgeon-Major J. A. Nelis	13th May ...	2nd June.
	Maulvi Inám Ali, Assistant Commissioner ...	3rd June ...	14th July.
	Surgeon-Major J. A. Nelis	15th July ...	6th August.
	Maulvi Inám Ali, Assistant Commissioner ...	7th August ...	27th August.
	Surgeon-Major J. A. Nelis	28th August ...	14th September.
	Mr. A. L. Prescott, Assistant Commissioner ...	15th September	30th September.
	Surgeon-Captain C. N. C. Wimberley	1st October ..	21st October.
	Surgeon-Major J. A. Nelis	22nd October ..	31st December.
PESHAWAR ...	Surgeon-Captain H. Hendley	1st January ...	14th December.
	Mr. J. G. Lorimer, Assistant Commissioner ...	15th December ...	31st December.
KOHAT ...	Surgeon-Major A. W. Mackenzie	1st January ...	31st January.
	Surgeon-Major C. B Hunter	1st February ...	1st July.
	Surgeon-Captain C. H. James	2nd July ...	2nd September.
	Surgeon-Captain F. R. Ozzard	7th September ...	2nd October.
	Surgeon-Captain C. H. James	3rd October ...	12th November.
	Surgeon-Captain H. E. Banatvala	13th November ...	31st December.
BANNU ...	Surgeon-Captain W. H. W. Elliot	1st January ...	30th March.
	Surgeon-Captain J. W. Wolfe	31st March ...	1st May.
	Surgeon-Captain W. H. W Elliot	2nd May ...	3rd August.
	Surgeon-Captain J. W. Wolfe	4th August ...	5th October.
	Surgeon-Captain W H W Elliot	6th October ...	31st December.
D. I. KHAN ...	Surgeon-Captain J. W. Rodgers	1st January ...	24th April.
	Surgeon-Captain E. C. Sunder	25th April ...	4th June.
	Surgeon-Captain D H. Gray	5th June ...	21st September.
	Surgeon-Captain H. W. Whitchurch	22nd September	31st December.
D. G. KHAN ...	Surgeon-Major P. de H. Haig	1st January ...	13th April.
	Surgeon-Captain H. Fooks	14th April ...	13th July.
	Surgeon-Major P. deH. Haig	14th July ...	14th November.
	Surgeon-Captain H. Fooks	15th November ...	31st December.

The changes among Superintendents, generally, were not so frequent as in 1891. This remark does not, however, apply to the Ferozepore Jail of which four different officers held charge; to the Abbottabad Jail of which five different officers held charge; to the Kohát Jail of which five different officers held charge, or to the Dera Ismail Khan Jail of which four different officers held charge. While quite recognizing that such frequent changes may be entirely unavoidable, I would say that the interests of the jails concerned seriously suffer thereby in every way; and there can be no doubt that the difficulties of administration are at the same time greatly enhanced.

Conclusion.

65. My predecessor shortly before relinquishing office took the opportunity of representing to Government the inadequacy of the establishment of the office of the Inspector-General of Prisons to meet the demands on it. I subsequently made a representation to Government to the same effect, with the result that the strength of the office has been increased by five hands; while at the same time the salaries of the several posts have been re-distributed.

I am glad to be able to state that the clerical establishment, on which very heavy duties devolved throughout the year, worked willingly and well. My special acknowledgments are due to my Head Clerk, Mr. P. Raynor, who, by his zeal, intelligence and trustworthiness, has been of the greatest assistance to me. The acting Head Accountant of the office, Gyán Chand, has also performed his duties in a praiseworthy manner.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
T. E. L. BATE,
Inspector-General of Prisons, Punjab.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES CONFINED IN THE JAILS AND LOCK-UPS OF THE PUNJAB, DURING THE YEAR 1892.

1	2	3	4	5			6			7			8			9			10			11		
Serial No.	Station.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.			Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole jail.		
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1	Hissár ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	166	4	170	709	13	722	875	17	892	680	14	694	195	3	198	257	2	259	278	2	280
			Under-trial ...	11	...	11	376	3	379	387	3	390	372	3	375	15	...	15	19	...	19			
			Civil ...	2	...	2	9	...	9	11	...	11	11	...	11	...	...	...	2	...	2			
	Sirsa	Lock-up ...	Convicted ...	...	...	...	21	...	21	21	...	21	21	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6
			Under-trial ...	6	...	6	294	11	305	300	11	311	288	11	299	12	...	12	6	...	6			
			Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
2	Rohtak ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	144	...	144	366	10	376	510	10	520	393	7	400	117	3	120	152	1	153	163	2	165
			Under-trial ...	21	...	21	267	6	273	288	6	294	284	6	290	4	...	4	11	1	12			
			Civil ...	...	...	...	4	...	4	4	...	4	3	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	...			
	Gurgáon ...	Lock-up ...	Convicted ...	4	...	4	333	6	339	337	6	343	333	6	339	4	...	4	36	...	36	59	1	60
			Under-trial ...	24	1	25	440	10	450	464	11	475	450	11	461	14	...	14	23	1	24			
			Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
3	Delhi	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	493	10	503	813	36	849	1,306	46	1,352	851	40	891	455	6	461	453	14	467	458	14	472
			Under-trial ...	1	...	1	39	1	40	40	1	41	40	1	41	...	...	...	4	...	4			
			Civil ...	...	...	...	22	...	22	22	...	22	22	...	22	...	...	...	1	...	1			
	Do.	Lock-up ...	Convicted ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	19
			Under-trial ...	6	...	6	558	21	579	564	21	585	548	21	569	16	...	16	19	...	19			
			Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
4	Karnál ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	134	4	138	418	8	426	552	12	564	417	11	428	135	1	136	113	3	116	129	3	132
			Under-trial ...	17	...	17	414	10	424	431	10	441	427	10	437	4	...	4	16	...	16			
			Civil ...	1	...	1	3	...	3	4	...	4	3	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	...			
5	Umballa ...	Do. ...	Convicted ...	769	8	777	1,111	28	1,139	1,880	36	1,916	1,181	24	1,205	699	12	711	741	11	752	762	13	775
			Under-trial ...	27	2	29	351	15	366	378	17	395	341	14	355	37	3	40	18	2	20			
			Civil ...	1	...	1	21	...	21	22	...	22	22	...	22	...	...	...	3	...	3			

GENERAL SUMMARY—*continued.*

SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES—*continued.*

1	2	3	4	5			6			7			8			9			10			11		
Serial No.	Station.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.			Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole Jail.		
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
6	Simla	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	6	1	7	93	5	98	99	6	105	87	5	92	12	1	13	11	...	11	15	...	15
			Under-trial ...	1	...	1	97	4	101	98	4	102	93	4	97	5	...	5	3	...	3			
			Civil	2	...	2	11	...	11	13	...	13	11	...	11	2	...	2	1	...	1			
	Kasauli ...	Lock-up ...	Convicted ...	...	...	...	14	...	14	14	...	14	14	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
			Under-trial ...	1	...	1	92	9	101	93	9	102	90	8	98	3	1	4	1	...	1			
			Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
7	Dharmsála ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	100	3	103	352	47	399	452	50	502	347	36	383	105	14	119	99	10	109	104	11	115
			Under-trial ...	2	...	2	155	18	173	157	18	175	142	17	159	15	1	16	5	1	6			
			Civil	...	...	...	3	...	3	3	...	3	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Kulu	Lock-up ...	Convicted ...	8	...	8	66	3	69	74	3	77	67	3	70	7	...	7	8	...	8	9	...	9
			Under-trial ...	...	...	...	23	...	23	23	...	23	23	...	23	...	...	...	1	...	1			
			Civil	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...			
8	Hoshiárpur ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	25	3	28	432	30	462	457	33	490	417	33	450	40	...	40	48	3	51	62	4	66
			Under-trial ...	15	1	16	313	22	335	328	23	351	311	23	334	17	...	17	14	1	15			
			Civil	1	...	1	8	...	8	9	...	9	8	...	8	1	...	1	...	...	...			
9	Jullundur ...	Do. ...	Convicted ...	272	12	284	806	36	842	1,078	48	1,126	809	36	845	269	12	281	286	11	297	290	12	302
			Under-trial ...	12	1	13	41	16	57	53	17	70	49	17	66	4	...	4	4	1	5			
			Civil	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Do.	Lock-up ...	Convicted ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	9
			Under-trial ...	14	...	14	413	...	413	427	...	427	420	...	420	7	...	7	9	...	9			
			Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
10	Ludhiána ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	209	17	226	611	41	652	820	58	878	624	42	666	196	16	212	203	14	217	223	15	238
			Under-trial ...	23	1	24	412	20	432	435	21	456	409	18	427	26	3	29	18	1	19			
			Civil	...	...	...	11	1	12	11	1	12	9	1	10	2	...	2	2	...	2			

11	Ferozepore ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	311	1	312	1,100	22	1,122	1,411	23	1,434	1,051	17	1,068	360	6	366	363	6	369	385	7	392
			Under-trial ...	3	...	3	326	15	341	329	15	344	315	10	325	14	5	19	17	1	18			
			Civil	7	...	7	31	...	31	38	...	38	34	...	34	4	...	4	5	...	5			
	Ferozepore ...	Lock-up ...	Convicted ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	16
			Under-trial ...	8	...	8	464	15	479	472	15	487	456	15	471	16	...	16	16	...	16			
			Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Fázilka ...	Do. ...	Convicted ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	11
			Under-trial ...	12	...	12	435	5	440	447	5	452	443	5	448	4	...	4	11	...	11			
			Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
12	Mooltan ...	Central Jail ...	Convicted ...	983	...	983	588	...	588	1,571	...	1,571	709	...	709	862	...	862	895	...	895	895	...	895
			Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
			Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
13	Do. ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	561	16	577	1,595	30	1,625	2,156	46	2,202	1,426	33	1,459	730	13	743	667	14	681	681	15	696
			Under-trial ...	13	1	14	291	16	307	304	17	321	287	16	303	17	1	18	12	1	13			
			Civil	3	1	4	36	2	38	39	3	42	37	3	40	2	...	2	2	...	2			
	Do. ...	Lock-up ...	Convicted ...	3	...	3	32	...	32	35	...	35	32	...	32	3	...	3	3	...	3	23	...	23
			Under-trial ...	34	1	35	885	19	904	919	20	939	893	20	913	26	...	26	23	...	23			
			Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
14	Jhang ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	199	1	200	654	18	672	853	19	872	564	14	578	289	5	294	225	3	228	245	3	248
			Under-trial ...	21	1	22	429	11	440	450	12	462	422	11	433	28	1	29	19	...	19			
			Civil	...	...	...	7	...	7	7	...	7	7	...	7	...	...	...	1	...	1			
15	Montgomery ...	Do. ...	Convicted ...	697	4	701	1,066	6	1,072	1,763	10	1,773	1,025	7	1,032	738	3	741	734	1	735	748	1	749
			Under-trial ...	13	1	14	412	11	423	425	12	437	409	12	421	16	...	16	13	...	13			
			Civil	1	...	1	8	...	8	9	...	9	8	...	8	1	...	1	1	...	1			
16	Lahore ...	Central Jail ...	Convicted ...	1,235	...	1,235	586	...	586	1,821	...	1,821	476	...	476	1,345	...	1,345	1,280	...	1,280	1,281	...	1,281
			Under-trial ...	2	...	2	16	...	16	18	...	18	18	...	18	...	...	...	1	...	1			
			Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
17	Do. ...	Female Jail ...	Convicted ...	...	125	125	...	118	118	...	243	243	...	96	96	...	147	147	...	124	124	...	124	124
			Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...			
			Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
18	Lahore ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	469	...	469	1,547	...	1,547	2,016	...	2,016	1,451	...	1,451	565	...	565	531	...	531	537	...	537
			Under-trial ...	2	...	2	46	...	46	48	...	48	41	...	41	7	...	7	3	...	3			
			Civil	5	...	5	14	...	14	19	...	19	18	...	18	1	...	1	3	...	3			
	Do. ...	Lock up ...	Convicted ...	...	...	...	18	1	19	18	1	19	18	1	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	1	39
			Under-trial ...	34	1	35	1,623	53	1,676	1,657	54	1,711	1,593	47	1,640	64	7	71	38	1	39			
			Civil	...	...	...	22	...	22	22	...	22	17	...	17	5	...	5	...	...	...			
	Kasúr ...	Dó. ...	Convicted ...	...	...	...	66	...	66	66	...	66	65	...	65	1	...	1	...	...	...	25	1	26
			Under-trial ...	22	...	22	770	22	792	792	22	814	773	20	793	19	2	21	25	1	26			
			Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			

GENERAL SUMMARY—*continued.*

SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES—*continued.*

1	2	3	4	5			6			7			8			9			10			11		
				Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.			Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole Jail.		
Serial No.	Station.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
19	Amritsar ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	253	5	258	1,068	41	1,109	1,321	46	1,367	1,077	39	1,116	244	7	251	290	8	298	302	8	310
			Under-trial ...	5	...	5	154	6	160	159	6	165	153	5	158	6	1	7	9	...	9			
			Civil	3	...	3	23	...	23	26	...	26	23	...	23	3	...	3	3	...	3			
	Do. ...	Lock-up ...	Convicted ...	...	...	...	5	...	5	5	...	5	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	1	32
			Under-trial ...	21	...	21	1,246	56	1,302	1,267	56	1,323	1,238	56	1,294	29	...	29	31	1	32			
			Civil	...	...	...	31	...	31	31	...	31	31	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	...			
20	Gurdáspur ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	220	5	225	733	38	771	953	43	996	747	39	786	206	4	210	209	8	217	228	9	237
			Under-trial ...	9	1	10	465	24	489	474	25	499	461	25	486	13	...	13	17	1	18			
			Civil	3	...	3	9	1	10	12	1	13	11	1	12	1	...	1	2	...	2			
	Dalhousie ...	Lock-up ...	Convicted ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Under-trial ...	...	...	...	22	...	22	22	...	22	22	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...			
			Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
21	Siálkot ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	352	10	362	1,257	56	1,331	1,627	66	1,693	1,213	58	1,271	414	8	422	413	15	428	452	17	469
			Under-trial ...	23	...	23	789	43	832	812	43	855	778	42	820	34	1	35	32	2	34			
			Civil	7	...	7	51	...	51	58	...	58	56	...	56	2	...	2	7	...	7			
22	Gujrát ...	Do. ...	Convicted ...	143	2	145	801	24	825	944	26	970	810	24	834	134	2	136	177	5	182	199	6	205
			Under-trial ...	19	1	20	775	31	806	794	32	826	767	30	797	27	2	29	22	1	23			
			Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
23	Gujránwála ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	345	7	352	1,385	31	1,416	1,730	38	1,768	1,339	28	1,367	391	10	401	379	8	387	404	9	413
			Under-trial ...	24	2	26	693	18	711	717	20	737	691	20	711	26	...	26	23	1	24			
			Civil	1	...	1	16	...	16	17	...	17	15	...	15	2	...	2	2	...	2			
24	Chenáwan ...	Central Jail ...	Convicted ...	912	...	912	670	...	670	1,582	...	1,582	723	...	723	859	...	859	730	...	730	730	...	730
			Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
			Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			

25	Shahpur ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	211	6	217	841	26	867	1,052	32	1,084	835	23	858	217	9	226	247	9	256	264	10	274
			Under-trial ...	24	...	24	464	24	488	488	24	512	472	23	495	16	1	17	16	1	17			
			Civil	1	...	1	9	...	9	10	...	10	7	...	7	3	...	3	1	...	1			
26	Jhelum ...	Do. ...	Convicted ...	252	20	272	1,517	45	1,562	1,769	65	1,834	1,487	48	1,535	282	17	299	307	9	316	325	10	335
			Under-trial ...	33	1	34	388	14		421	15	436	407	15	422	14	...	14	18	1	19			
			Civil	2	...	2	5	...		7	...	7	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Pind Dádan Khan	Lock-up ...	Convicted ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7
			Under-trial ...	8	1	9	231	8	239	239	9	248	238	9	247	1	...	1	7	...	7			
			Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
27	Ráwalpindi ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	617	30	647	1,739	59	1,798	2,356	89	2,445	1,688	72	1,760	668	17	685	656	32	688	708	35	743
			Under-trial ...	67	5	72	743	48	791	810	53	863	754	49	803	56	4	60	48	3	51			
			Civil	3	...	3	27	2	29	30	2	32	28	2	30	2	...	2	4	...	4			
	Attock ...	Lock-up ...	Convicted ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6
			Under-trial ...	7	...	7	273	10	283	280	10	290	269	10	279	11	...	11	6	...	6			
			Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Murree ...	Do. ...	Convicted ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
			Under-trial ...	...	...	...	67	2	69	67	2	69	67	2	69	...	...	...	1	...	1			
			Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
28	Abbottabád ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	43	...	43	450	11	461	493	11	504	456	9	465	37	2	39	63	1	64	89	2	91
			Under-trial ...	5	...	5	384	14	398	389	14	403	383	14	397	6	...	6	25	1	26			
			Civil	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	1			
29	Pesháwar ...	Do. ...	Convicted ...	412	7	419	1,024	25	1,049	1,436	32	1,468	1,094	30	1,124	342	2	344	385	8	393	454	10	464
			Under-trial ...	57	3	60	1,011	43	1,054	1,068	46	1,114	1,041	44	1,085	27	2	29	66	2	68			
			Civil	...	...	...	21	2	23	21	2	23	19	2	21	2	...	2	3	...	3			
	Mardán ...	Lock-up ...	Convicted ...	...	...	...	208	5	213	208	5	213	208	5	213	...	...	...	5	...	5	19	...	19
			Under-trial ...	19	1	20	359	9	368	378	10	388	358	9	367	20	1	21	14	...	14			
			Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
30	Kohát ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	142	12	154	572	24	596	714	26	750	632	33	665	82	3	85	83	5	88	115	6	121
			Under-trial ...	81	...	81	513	22	535	594	22	616	532	19	551	62	3	65	32	1	33			
			Civil	2	...	2	1	...	1	3	...	3	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Teri	Lock-up ...	Convicted ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
			Under-trial ...	3	...	3	108	1	109	111	1	112	111	1	112	...	...	...	3	...	3			
			Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
31	Bannu	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	79	5	84	684	40	724	763	45	808	703	42	745	60	3	63	77	6	83	111	8	119
			Under-trial ...	32	4	36	578	33	611	610	37	647	583	34	617	27	3	30	31	2	33			
			Civil	2	...	2	28	1	29	30	1	31	26	1	27	4	...	4	3	...	3			
	Míanwáli ...	Lock-up ...	Convicted ...	1	...	1	352	12	364	353	12	365	353	12	365	...	...	...	6	...	6	13	...	13
			Under-trial ...	11	1	12	218	3	221	229	4	233	226	4	230	3	...	3	7	...	7			
			Civil	...	...	...	4	1	5	4	1	5	4	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...			

GENERAL SUMMARY—(*concluded*).

SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES—*concluded*.

1	2	3	4	5			6			7			8			9			10			11		
Serial No.	Station.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.			Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at end of the year.			Daily average number of each class			Total daily average of whole jail.		
				Males.	Females.	Total	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
32	Dera Ismail Khan	District Jail ...	Convicted ..	328	20	348	1,150	47	1,197	1,478	67	1,545	1,055	40	1,095	423	27	450	352	19	371	367	20	387
			Under-trial ...	6	...	6	291	18	309	297	18	315	279	16	295	18	2	20	14	1	15			
			Civil	2	...	2	4	1	5	6	1	7	6	1	7	...	...	...	1	...	1			
	Bhakkar ...	Lock up ..	Convicted ...	1	...	1	159	2	161	160	2	162	160	2	162	...	...	...	1	...	1	10	...	10
			Under-trial ...	7	.	7	262	4	266	269	4	273	266	4	270	3	..	3	9	...	9			
			Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
33	Dera Ghází Khan	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	229	1	230	604	20	624	833	21	854	586	15	601	247	6	253	260	3	263	286	6	292
			Under-trial ...	27	1	28	551	33	584	578	34	612	568	33	601	10	1	11	25	2	27			
			Civil ...	1	...	1	15	3	18	16	3	19	15	3	18	1	...	1	1	1	2			
	Rájanpur ...	Lock-up ...	Convicted ...	26	...	26	242	8	250	268	8	276	242	8	250	26	...	26	28	...	28	43	...	43
			Under-trial ...	1	...	1	274	13	287	275	13	288	264	12	276	11	1	12	15	...	15			
			Civil ...	...	...	.	1	..	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Muzaffargarh ...	Do. ...	Convicted ...	8	...	8	694	11	705	702	11	713	699	11	710	3	...	3	7	...	7	38	2	40
			Under-trial ...	15	3	18	672	27	699	687	30	717	660	30	690	27	..	27	31		33			
			Civil ...	...	...	...	5	1	6	5	1	6	5	1	6	...	...	...	..	...	...			
	Grand Total ...		Convicted ...	11,362	339	11,701	29,571	983	30,554	40 933	1,322	42,255	29,171	963	30,134	11,762	359	12,121	11.780	353	12,133	12,680	388	13,068
			Under-trial ...	849	35	884	21,513	838	22,351	22,362	873	23,235	21,525	827	22,352	837	46	883	851	34	885			
			Civil ...	50	1	51	465	16	481	515	17	532	475	17	492	40	...	40	49	1	50			

STATEMENT No. I.—(*JUDICIAL*)—(FOR CONVICTS ONLY).

SHOWING THE NUMBER AND DISPOSAL OF THE CONVICTS IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1892.

1	2	3		4		5		6										7			8				9										10		11		12		13		14		15		16			17
								Received by transfer.													Transferred to other Jails.				Released during the year.																											
								A						B							A		B		A		B		C		D																					
								To undergo sentence.						In transit for transportation or to other Jails.																		By order of Government.																					
																																A		B																			
Serial No.	Jails.	Remained at the close of the previous year.		Imprisoned during the year.		Total.		From Jails in the Province.		From Subsidiary Jails to District Jails in the Province.		From Jails outside the Province.		From Jails in the Province.		From Jails outside the Province.		Grand Total.			To undergo sentence.		For transportation beyond seas, &c.		On appeal.		On expiry of sentence.		Under remission rules.		On account of sickness.		On other ground.		Transported beyond seas.		Transferred to Lunatic Asylum.		Escaped.		Executed.		Died.		Remaining at the end of the present year.		Daily average.			Serial No.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	
1	Hissár ...	166	4	658	13	824	17	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	875	17	892	147	1	3	...	75	3	424	10	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	6	...	195	3	257	2	259	1
2	Rohtak	144	...	365	10	509	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	510	10	520	33	...	1	...	81	...	254	6	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	117	3	152	1	153	2
3	Delhi	498	10	771	35	1,264	45	35	1	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	1,306	46	1,352	63	7	...	...	62	1	634	31	65	1	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	15	...	455	6	453	14	467	3
4	Karnál ...	134	4	407	8	541	12	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	552	12	564	21	1	...	...	49	1	327	9	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	135	1	113	3	116	4
5	Umballa ...	769	5	878	28	1,647	33	216	...	...	...	14	...	3	...	...	...	1,860	36	1,916	97	2	1	...	47	2	897	19	120	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	2	...	3	...	11	...	699	12	741	11	752	5
6	Simla ...	6	1	91	5	97	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	99	6	105	10	...	...	...	5	1	70	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	12	1	11	...	11	6
7	Dharmsála ...	100	3	349	46	449	49	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	452	50	502	25	3	...	...	45	1	261	31	12	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	105	14	99	10	109	7
8	Hoshiarpur ...	25	3	429	30	454	33	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	457	33	490	130	15	...	...	75	2	211	16	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	48	3	51	8
9	Julundur ...	272	12	653	21	925	33	153	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,078	48	1,126	105	...	8	2	113	3	545	31	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	5	...	285	12	286	11	297	9
10	Ludhiana ...	209	17	606	41	815	58	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	820	58	878	37	1	6	1	84	1	473	36	13	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	9	...	196	16	203	14	217	10
11	Ferozepore ...	311	1	1,091	22	1,402	23	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,411	23	1,434	92	4	7	1	108	1	793	10	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	17	1	360	6	363	6	369	11
12	Multán Central	983	...	...	...	983	...	588	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,571	...	1,571	145	...	...	...	2	...	192	...	322	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	41	...	872	...	895	...	895	12
13	Do. District	561	16	1,536	30	2,097	46	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,156	46	2,202	108	...	...	...	115	3	1,114	28	67	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	20	...	730	13	667	14	681	13
14	Jhang	199	1	638	19	837	19	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	853	19	872	49	1	2	1	45	...	435	12	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	289	5	225	3	228	14
15	Montgomery ...	697	4	606	5	1,303	9	458	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1,763	10	1,773	206	2	3	...	69	2	601	3	121	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	23	...	738	3	734	1	735	15
16	Lahore Central	1,235	...	17	...	1,252	...	475	...	...	...	...	...	94	...	...	...	1,621	...	1,621	193	...	...	...	17	...	60	...	110	...	3	...	...	...	38	...	6	...	1	...	1	...	48	...	1,345	...	1,280	...	1,280	16
17	Do. Female	...	125	...	32	...	157	...	72	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	243	243	...	2	...	...	...	4	...	51	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	...	...	1	...	...	5	...	147	...	124	124	17
18	Do. District	489	...	1,330	...	1,799	...	217	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,016	...	2,016	196	...	2	...	262	...	891	...	76	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	19	...	565	...	531	...	531	18
19	Amritsar ...	253	5	1,041	41	1,294	46	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,321	46	1,367	210	6	2	...	89	5	725	28	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	21	...	241	7	290	8	298	19
20	Gurdáspur ...	230	5	724	38	944	43	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	953	43	996	93	3	3	1	72	2	536	33	30	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	8	...	206	4	209	8	217	20
21	Siálkot ...	352	10	1,228	56	1,580	66	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,627	66	1,693	56	9	...	...	165	7	931	41	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	1	414	8	413	15	428	21
22	Gujrat ...	143	2	780	23	923	25	21	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	944	26	970	191	9	5	1	95	2	494	11	17	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	...	134	2	177	5	182	22
23	Gujránwála ...	345	7	742	24	1,087	31	102	7	...	...	...	...	541	...	...	...	1,730	38	1,768	601	6	...	...	107	...	482	22	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	391	10	379	8	387	23
24	Chenawan Cenl.	912	...	...	...	912	...	670	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,582	...	1,582	53	...	...	...	2	...	239	...	359	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	6	...	859	...	730	...	730	24
25	Shahpur ...	211	6	818	26	1,029	32	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,052	32	1,084	91	1	...	1	101	1	606	19	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	217	9	247	9	256	25
26	Jhelam ..	252	20	1,507	45	1,759	65	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,769	65	1,834	160	13	10	...	100	3	1,154	31	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	1	282	17	307	9	316	26
27	Ráwalpindi ...	617	30	1,276	39	1,893	69	453	19	...	...	...	...	10	1	...	...	2,356	89	2,445	226	6	10	3	174	6	1,218	53	43	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	7	...	10	1	668	17	656	32	688	27
28	Abbottábad ...	43	...	443	11	486	11	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	493	11	504	151	3	2	...	15	...	283	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	37	2	63	1	64	28
29	Peshawar ...	412	7	995	25	1,407	32	28	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1,436	33	1,469	240	9	18	...	104	3	675	17	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	7	1	342	2	395	9	393	29
30	Kohát	142	12	563	24	705	36	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	714	36	750	262	16	5	1	12	2	340	14	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	82	3	83	5	88	30
31	Bannu	79	5	679	40	758	45	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	763	45	808	253	18	16	...	11	2	413	21	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	3	1	64	3	77	6	83	31
32	D. I. Khan ...	328	20	843	28	1,170	48	291	19	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	1,478	67	1,545	198	1	21	...	67	3	714	35	33	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	23	1	423	27	352	19	371	32
33	D. G. Khan ...	229	1	582	20	811	21	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	833	21	854	73	...	15	...	56	2	398	13	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	7	...	247	6	260	3	263	33
	Total ...	11,311	339	22,64	784	33,956	1123	4,026	138	...	...	15	...	674	13	...	...	38,671	1,274	39,945	4,628	139	138	12	2,425	63	17,454	641	1,801	38	11	...	1	...	45	6	16	1	14	...	65	2	357	13	11718	359	11,098	353	12,039	

STATEMENT No. II.—(*JUDICIAL*)—(FOR CONVICTS ONLY).

SHOWING THE RELIGION, AGE AND PREVIOUS OCCUPATION OF THE CONVICTS ADMITTED INTO THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1892.

1	2	3														4								5											6			7
		Religion.														Age.								Previous Occupation.														
		A. Christians.						B.		C.		D.		E.		A.		B.		C.		D.		Males.							Females.				Total.			
		A. Europeans.		B. Eurasians.		C. Natives.		Muhammadans.		Hindús and Sikhs.		Buddhists and Jains.		All other classes.		Under 16.		16 to 40.		40 to 60.		Above 60.		A. Persons employed under Government or Municipal or other local authorities.	B. Professional persons.	C. Persons in service or performing personal offices.	D. Persons engaged in agriculture and with animals.	E. Persons engaged in commerce and trade.	F. Persons employed in mechanical arts, manufactures and engineering operations, &c., &c.	G. Miscellaneous persons not classed otherwise.	H. Married.	I. Unmarried.	J. Widows.	K. Prostitutes.				
Serial No.	Jails.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.												M.	F.	Total.	Serial No.
1	Hissár	...	...	1	1	...	...	211	2	446	10	...	...	...	...	7	1	529	10	107	2	15	...	11	..	40	445	18	35	109	7	2	4	...	658	13	671	1
2	Rohtak	...	...	...	...	...	...	77	3	288	7	...	...	...	...	12	...	283	10	56	...	14	...	8	8	...	247	20	10	72	8	...	1	1	365	10	375	2
3	Delhi	...	...	1	1	...	...	320	4	450	30	...	...	...	...	42	2	466	18	221	10	42	5	2	1	48	538	...	2	180	18	2	15	...	771	35	806	3
4	Karnál	...	...	...	...	...	...	163	1	238	7	...	...	6	...	24	...	333	6	46	2	4	...	10	12	38	264	17	5	61	6	1	1	...	407	8	415	4
5	Umballa	...	...	...	...	...	...	408	118	373	8	...	...	97	2	7	...	776	24	78	4	17	...	4	2	24	510	7	13	318	15	3	7	4	878	28	906	5
6	Simla	...	...	...	...	1	...	24	...	66	5	...	...	..	...	...	...	32	4	8	1	1	...	5	...	60	20	7	8	1	5	...	...	...	91	5	96	6
7	Dharmsála	...	...	...	...	3	...	33	8	313	38	...	...	...	...	12	2	266	38	62	5	9	1	5	4	32	215	2	...	91	33	3	10	...	349	46	395	7
8	Hoshiárpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	155	17	274	13	...	...	...	...	10	...	351	21	61	8	7	1	7	1	126	262	1	5	37	17	...	13	...	429	30	459	8
9	Jullundur	...	...	...	...	...	...	264	12	389	9	...	...	...	...	4	1	535	17	102	3	12	...	17	6	37	352	31	12	198	16	...	2	3	653	21	674	9
10	Ludhiána	1	...	...	...	...	...	270	33	297	8	...	...	38	...	12	...	450	34	111	7	33	...	16	6	73	263	36	54	158	30	1	7	3	606	41	647	10
11	Ferozepore	...	...	...	...	...	...	482	10	609	12	...	...	...	...	14	...	951	22	112	...	14	...	11	2	95	761	31	30	161	17	2	2	1	1,091	22	1,113	11
12	Mooltan Central	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
13	Do. District	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,300	25	236	5	...	...	...	...	13	...	1,260	25	227	5	36	...	33	1	126	1,171	118	23	64	29	...	1	...	1,536	30	1,566	13
14	Jhang	...	...	...	...	...	...	613	18	25	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	556	16	75	2	3	...	16	9	7	416	13	3	174	13	2	3	...	638	18	656	14
15	Montgomery	..	...	...	...	...	...	542	5	64	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	489	5	84	...	10	...	6	...	117	223	40	168	52	4	...	1	...	606	5	611	15
16	Lahore Central	1	...	4	...	...	...	8	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	4	...	...	...	5	...	2	4	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	17	...	17	16
17	Do. Female	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	24	..	3	...	...	...	5	...	1	..	28	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	1	13	3	...	32	32	17
18	Do. District	...	...	...	...	3	...	797		530	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	1,141	...	155	..	21	...	44	10	31	728	67	32	418	...	...	...	...	1,330	...	1,330	18
19	Amritsar	...	...	..	...	1	...	469	24	571	17	...	...	...	...	14	...	849	35	158	6	20	...	17	..	48	410	54	64	448	36	...	2	3	1,041	41	1,082	19
20	Gurdáspur	...	...	...	...	...	...	280	13	306	12	...	...	138	13	6	...	601	36	110	2	7	...	15	2	44	336	43	25	269	27	...	11	...	724	38	762	20
21	Siálkot	...	...	...	...	10	1	757	42	459	13	2	...	...	...	15	...	993	50	195	6	25	...	25	7	111	550	71	91	373	48	1	7	...	1,238	56	1,284	21
22	Gujrát	...	...	...	...	...	...	721	22	59	1	...	...	...	...	8	...	642	18	121	5	9	...	15	...	68	544	15	44	94	19	2	2	...	780	23	803	22
23	Gujránwála	...	...	...	...	...	...	507	18	235	6	...	...	...	...	13	...	626	24	90	...	13	...	13	...	5	344	23	2	356	18	...	8	...	742	24	766	23
24	Chenáwan Central	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
25	Shahpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	742	23	72	2	...	...	4	1	7	...	688	21	106	5	17	...	3	...	2	646	48	13	106	25	...	1	...	818	26	844	25
26	Jhelum	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,421	42	86	3	...	...	...	...	24	...	1,160	38	268	4	55	3	17	2	32	1,156	52	151	97	33	3	9	1	1,507	45	1,552	26
27	Ráwalpindi	1	...	...	...	...	...	1,144	35	131	4	...	...	...	...	8	1	1,034	32	217	6	17	...	70	10	90	718	91	128	169	31	1	7	...	1,276	39	1,315	27
28	Abbottabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	420	9	23	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	400	9	37	2	5	...	4	1	1	341	...	...	96	8	...	3	...	443	11	454	28
29	Peshawar	...	...	...	...	...	...	931	22	64	3	...	...	...	...	12	...	852	25	111	...	19	...	43	...	144	568	75	86	79	21	...	4	...	995	25	1,020	29
30	Kohát	...	...	...	...	...	...	551	24	12	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	501	22	48	2	7	...	14	...	1	507	7	6	28	22	2	...	...	563	24	587	30
31	Bannu	...	...	...	...	...	...	658	39	26	1	...	...	...	...	3	1	597	29	74	10	5	...	15	...	3	596	3	...	62	28	2	9	1	679	40	719	31
32	Dera Ismail Khan	...	...	...	...	...	...	773	26	69	2	...	...	...	...	4	1	746	20	64	7	8	...	25	11	14	635	38	33	96	17	2	9	...	842	28	870	32
33	Dera Ghází Khan	...	...	...	...	...	...	544	19	38	...	...	...	...	1	4	..	527	20	48	...	3	...	13	..	5	502	...	12	50	17	...	1	2	582	20	602	33
	Total ...	3	...	6	2	18	1	15,580	538	6,753	221	2	...	283	22	324	10	18,697	657	3,178	106	448	11	489	95	1,414	14,242	938	1,056	4,421	582	29	151	22	22,645	784	23,429	

NOTE—Column 3 E. includes Sweepers, Sansis, Chamárs, Kori, Harnis and Báwarias.

STATEMENT No. III.—(*JUDICIAL*)—(FOR CONVICTS ONLY).

SHOWING THE CONVICTS ADMITTED INTO THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1892, AND THOSE REMAINING ON THE 31ST DECEMBER OF THAT YEAR, ACCORDING TO THE NATURE AND LENGTH OF SENTENCES.

STATEMENT No. III.—*(JUDICIAL)*—(FOR CONVICTS ONLY).

SHOWING THE CONVICTS ADMITTED INTO THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1892, AND THOSE REMAINING ON THE 31st DECEMBER OF THAT YEAR, ACCORDING TO THE NATURE AND LENGTH OF SENTENCES.

1	2	3	4																						5			6
			Number according to Length of Sentence.																									
			A		B		C		D		E		F		G		H		I				J					
			Not exceeding one month.		Above one and not exceeding three months.		Above three and not exceeding six months.		Above six months and not exceeding one year.		Above one year and not exceeding two years.		Above two years and not exceeding five years.		Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		Exceeding ten years		*Sentenced to transportation beyond Seas.* a For life.		*b* For a term.		Sentenced to death.		Total.			
Serial No.	Jails.	Nature of imprisonment of those admitted as explained at foot.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	Serial No.
1	Hissár	A ...	21	3	15	...	11	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	47	4	51	1
		B ...	57	2	45	1	53	...	75	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	241	3	244	
		C ...	10	1	51	2	69	1	86	1	80	1	55	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	362	6	368	
		D ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	8	
	Total of admissions ...	...	88	6	111	3	134	2	162	1	86	1	59	...	13	...	..	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	658	13	671	
	Total remaining on 31st December 1892 ...	...	3	...	4	...	38	1	68	1	35	1	45	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	195	3	198	
2	Rohtak	A ...	6	...	5	3	1	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	15	4	19	2
		B ...	34	...	85	1	15	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	3	...	152	2	154	
		C ...	...	...	41	1	37	2	54	1	47	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	198	4	202	
		D ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	
	Total of admissions ...	...	40	...	131	5	53	2	67	2	47	...	19	..	...	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	3	...	365	10	375	
	Total remaining on 31st December 1892 ...	...	1	...	2	...	18	1	36	...	23	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	117	3	120	
3	Delhi	A ...	16	5	3	1	6	1	2	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	8	40	3
		B ...	172	4	70	10	33	3	57	3	12	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	...	5	...	355	22	377	
		C ...	...	...	57	...	49	...	91	3	81	...	69	2	13	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	361	5	366	
		D ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	9	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	23	...	23	
	Total of admissions ...	...	188	9	130	11	89	4	152	7	107	...	82	2	13	...	1	...	3	2	1	...	5	...	771	35	806	
	Total remaining on 31st December 1892 ...	...	7	...	47	2	71	1	61	3	53	...	123	...	57	...	12	...	8	...	16	...	...	...	455	6	461	

4	Karnál	A ...	17	...	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	2	25	4
		B ...	70	...	33	2	27	...	52	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	195	2	197	
		C ...	6	...	19	1	38	2	29	...	31	1	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	135	4	139	
		D ...	35	...	4	...	9	...	4	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	...	54	
	Total of admissions ...	...	128	...	60	5	76	2	85	...	42	1	13	...	...	...	...	..	2	...	...	...	1	...	407	8	415	
	Total remaining on 31st December 1892 ...	...	2	...	5	1	24	...	43	...	30	...	23	...	5	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	135	1	136	
5	Umballa	A ...	24	3	3	...	3	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	4	42	5
		B ...	195	3	95	6	53	2	187	8	8	...	6	...	2	...	...	...	5	3	...	...	4	1	555	23	578	
		C ...	11	...	35	...	80	...	90	1	41	...	19	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	280	1	281	
		D ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	
	Total of admissions ...	...	230	6	134	6	136	3	287	9	50	...	26	...	6	...	...	...	5	3	...	...	4	1	878	28	906	
	Total remaining on 31st December 1892 ...	...	17	...	15	2	174	2	159	5	188	1	133	...	5	...	..	...	7	2	...	...	1	...	699	12	711	
6	Simla	A ...	9	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	1	11	6
		B ...	30	2	12	1	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	56	4	60	
		C ...	2	...	8	...	8	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	24	
		D ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	..	..	1	...	1	
	Total of admissions ...	...	50	3	21	1	11	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	91	5	96	
	Total remaining on 31st December 1892 ...	..	3	1	6	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	12	1	13	
7	Dharmsála...	A ...	12	...	5	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	3	23	7
		B ...	101	9	48	12	14	4	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	170	27	197	
		C ...	3	1	24	2	29	2	39	3	10	4	24	4	4	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	139	16	155	
		D ...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	20	...	20	
	Total of admissions ...	...	132	10	77	17	46	6	44	5	11	4	25	4	5	...	7	...	...	..	...	...	2	...	349	46	395	
	Total remaining on 31st December 1892 ...	...	...	...	2	2	...	3	41	4	21	5	36	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	105	14	119	
8	Hoshiárpur	A ...	21	7	3	1	4	2	5	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	10	43	8
		B ...	95	4	73	6	50	1	25	1	2	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	4	...	252	14	266	
		C ...	15	...	41	1	29	2	24	3	18	...	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	141	6	147	
		D ...	...		...	...	1	...	..	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	
	Total of admissions ...	...	131	11	117	8	84	5	54	4	21	1	8	...	9	..	...	...	1	1	...	...	4	...	429	30	459	
	Total remaining on 31st December 1892 ...	...	2	...	11	...	9	...	8	..	5	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	...	40	...	40	
9	Jullundur	A ...	57	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	2	61	9
		B ...	143	7	51	3	58	2	41	3	1	...	5	..	1	...	...	...	8	1	...	...	6	...	314	16	330	
		C ...	11	...	34	...	71	2	43	...	41	...	37	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	243	3	246	
		D ...	31	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	...	37	
	Total of admissions ...	...	242	8	85	3	131	5	87	3	43	...	44	1	7	...	...	...	8	1	...	...	6	...	653	21	674	
	Total remaining on 31st December 1892 ...	...	8	...	15	1	76	2	79	8	65	...	12	1	10	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	269	12	281	

STATEMENT No. III—*continued.*

SHOWING THE CONVICTS ADMITTED INTO THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1892 AND THOSE REMAINING ON THE 31ST DECEMBER OF THAT YEAR ACCORDING TO THE NATURE AND LENGTH OF SENTENCES.

1	2	3	4																						5			6
			Number according to Length of sentence.																									
			A		B		C		D		E		F		G		H		I				J					
			Not exceeding one month.		Above one and not exceeding three months.		Above three and not exceeding six months.		Above six months and not exceeding one year.		Above one year and not exceeding two years.		Above two years and not exceeding five years.		Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		Exceeding ten years.		*Sentenced to transportation beyond Seas.* a. For life.		b. For a term.		Sentenced to death.		Total.			
Serial No.	Jails.	Nature of imprisonment of those admitted as explained at foot.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	Total.	Serial No.
10	Ludhiána	A ...	5	...	4	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	5	14	10
		B ...	124	10	84	10	65	8	72	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	4	1	359	31	390	
		C ...	4	...	41	...	35	...	55	4	33	1	43	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	219	5	224	
		D ...	...	...	1	...	2	...	9	...	3	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	19	
	Total of admissions ...	...	133	10	130	13	102	10	136	5	43	1	47	...	8	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	4	1	606	41	647	
	Total remaining on 31st December 1892	...	1	1	8	4	25	4	54	5	45	2	55	...	5	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	196	16	212	
11	Ferozepore	A ...	41	2	5	...	4	1	12	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	3	65	11
		B ...	180	4	85	5	127	3	131	2	4	3	5	...	2	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	10	1	551	18	569	
		C ...	50	1	70	...	127	...	102	...	71	...	32	...	7	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	...	459	1	460	
		D ...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	4	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	19	...	19	
	Total of admissions ...	...	271	7	160	5	261	4	246	2	79	3	48	...	9	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	10	1	1,091	22	1,113	
	Total remaining on 31st December 1892	...	6	1	16	2	81	2	148	1	90	...	10	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	7	...	360	6	366	
12	Mooltan Central	A ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
		B ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		C ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		D ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total of admissions ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total remaining on 31st December 1892	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108	...	343	...	315	...	92	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	862	...	862	

13	Mooltan District	A ...	30	3	10	1	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	6	52	13
		B ...	169	4	65	3	50	3	171	3	5	1	5	...	3	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	2	...	477	14	491	
		C ...	56	...	149	2	314	4	196	3	123	1	71	...	11	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	921	10	931	
		D ...	49	...	1	...	4	...	6	...	29	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92	...	92	
	Total of admissions ...	...	304	7	225	6	372	9	375	6	157	2	79	...	14	...	1	...	7	...	...	...	2	...	1,536	30	1,566	
	Total remaining on 31st December 1892	...	16	1	20	2	62	1	157	1	193	5	162	2	63	..	2	...	36	1	18	...	1	...	730	13	743	
14	Jhang	A ...	10	5	2	1	1	...	15	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	6	34	14
		B ...	34	1	47	4	33	3	138	...	8	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	..	...	1	...	268	8	276	
		C ...	3	...	34	...	86	2	111	1	55	1	31	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	324	4	328	
		D ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6	...	6	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	18	
	Total of admissions ...	...	47	6	83	5	120	5	270	1	69	1	42	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	638	18	656	
	Total remaining on 31st December 1892	...	8	...	15	...	35	3	151	1	63	1	16	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	289	5	294	
15	Montgomery	A ...	20	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	22	15
		B ...	137	1	17	...	42	3	46	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	248	4	252	
		C ...	19	...	58	...	102	...	83	1	56	...	8	..	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	329	1	330	
		D ..	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7	
	Total of admissions ...	...	176	1	76	..	145	3	130	1	65	...	8	...	3	...	...	...	1	..	...	...	2	...	606	5	611	
	Total remaining on 31st December 1892	..	12	...	28	1	32	1	227	1	254	...	125	...	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	738	3	741	
16	Lahore Central	A ..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	...	1	16
		B ...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	
		C ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	5	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	..	12	...	12	
		D ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total of admissions ...	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	5	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	17	...	17	
	Total remaining on 31st December 1892	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	13	..	22	...	530	...	482	...	82	...	127	...	85	...	...	...	1,345	...	1,345	
17	Lahore Female	A ...	...	2	...	5	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	17
		B ...	...	8	...	6	...	3	...	1	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	1	...	20	20	
		C ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	4	4	
		D ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total of admissions ...	...	...	10	...	11	...	6	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	32	32	
	Total remaining on 31st December 1892	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	14	...	35	...	23	...	37	...	...	...	21	...	12	...	...	...	147	147	
18	Lahore District	A ...	30	...	5	...	12	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	50	18
		B ..	319	..	110	...	100	...	79	...	19	...	12	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	646	...	646	
		C ...	11	...	88	...	150	...	169	...	165	...	18	..	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	611	...	611	
		D ...	...	..	1	...	3	...	3	...	13	...	3	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	23	
	Total of admissions ...	...	360	...	204	...	265	...	251	...	200	...	33	...	7	..	5	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	1,330	...	1,330	
	Total remaining on 31st December 1892	...	29	...	37	...	95	...	138	...	258	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	565	...	565	

STATEMENT No. III—*continued.*

SHOWING THE CONVICTS ADMITTED INTO THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1892 AND THOSE REMAINING ON THE 31ST DECEMBER OF THAT YEAR ACCORDING TO THE NATURE AND LENGTH OF SENTENCES.

1	2	3	4																						5			6
			Number according to Length of Sentence.																									
			A		B		C		D		E		F		G		H		I				J					
			Not exceeding one month.		Above one and not exceeding three months.		Above three and not exceeding six months.		Above six months and not exceeding one year.		Above one year and not exceeding two years.		Above two years and not exceeding five years.		Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		Exceeding ten years.		*Sentenced to transportation beyond Seas.* a For life.		b For a term.		Sentenced to death.		Total.			
Serial No.	Jails.	Nature of imprisonment of those admitted as explained at foot.	M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	Serial No.
19	Amritsar	A ...	42	6	2	2	9	1	1	1	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	10	64	19
		B ...	209	8	43	5	60	2	33	3	2	...	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	6	...	361	20	381	
		C ...	40	...	85	2	109	4	90	2	164	3	29	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	537	11	548	
		D ...	73	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	7	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	89	...	89	
	Total of admissions ...	...	364	14	130	9	180	7	126	6	173	3	38	2	21	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	6	...	1,041	41	1,082	
	Total remaining on 31st December 1892 ..	...	3	1	30	2	65	1	59	2	72	1	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	244	7	251	
20	Gurdáspur	A ...	13	1	2	3	4	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	4	33	20
		B ...	97	13	61	3	44	7	91	3	7	...	1	2	5	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	4	...	312	28	340	
		C ...	17	1	55	...	70	2	71	1	62	2	31	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	312	6	318	
		D ...	56	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	4	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	71	...	71	
	Total of admissions ...	...	183	15	118	6	121	9	174	4	73	2	38	2	11	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	4	...	724	38	762	
	Total remaining on 31st December 1892...	...	4	1	7	1	30	1	77	...	68	...	19	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	206	4	210	
21	Siálkot	A ...	26	4	8	2	9	...	43	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93	6	99	21
		B ...	232	13	73	8	75	7	111	3	4	4	13	...	2	...	...	...	7	3	...	...	...	...	517	38	555	
		C ...	21	...	113	2	177	5	97	4	103	1	35	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	549	12	561	
		D ...	56	...	1	...	3	...	2	...	5	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69	...	69	
	Total of admissions ...	...	335	17	195	12	264	12	253	7	119	5	50	...	5	...	...	...	7	3	...	...	..	...	1,228	56	1,284	
	Total remaining on 31st December 1892...	...	9	1	24	2	105	2	105	1	112	...	45	...	13	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	414	8	422	

22	Gujrát	A ...	33	...	7	...	4	...	9	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	1	55	22
		B ...	157	4	69	1	41	3	58	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	...	5	...	336	16	346	
		C ...	17	1	30	3	126	5	101	2	85	1	22	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	385	12	397	
		D ...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	
	Total of admissions ...	...	207	5	108	4	172	8	168	3	88	1	23	1	3	...	...	...	1	1	5	...	5	...	780	23	803	
	Total remaining on 31st December 1892...	...	13	...	6	...	37	2	36	...	36	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	134	2	136	
23	Gujránwála	A ...	45	2	2	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	6	55	23
		B ...	117	4	54	6	31	4	11	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	220	15	235	
		C ...	6	...	53	...	98	2	176	1	83	...	34	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	465	3	468	
		D ...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	8	
	Total of admissions ...	...	168	6	109	9	135	7	187	2	88	...	35	...	13	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	2	...	742	24	766	
	Total remaining on 31st December 1892...	..	10	1	7	2	55	4	133	3	82	...	100	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	391	10	401	
24	Chenáwán Central	A ...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
		B ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		C ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		D ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total of admissions ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total remaining on 31st December 1892...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	166	...	508	...	117	...	44	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	859	...	859	
25	Shahpur	A ...	2	...	2	1	1	...	60	1	2	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67	3	70	25
		B ...	80	...	108	6	20	7	124	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	..	...	...	4	...	343	14	357	
		C ...	1	...	99	1	140	4	65	2	70	2	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	398	9	407	
		D ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	10	
	Total of admissions ...	...	83	...	209	8	161	11	252	3	79	4	29	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	818	26	844	
	Total remaining on 31st December 1892...	...	4	...	1	1	67	7	71	1	69	...	2	...	...	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	217	9	226	
26	Jhelum	A ...	22	2	12	1	15	1	543	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	..	...	...	592	8	600	26
		B ...	119	5	127	11	111	8	105	2	10	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	4	...	20	1	502	27	529	
		C ...	10	...	45	5	94	2	82	2	88	1	82	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	409	10	419	
		D ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	..	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	
	Total of admissions ...	...	151	7	184	17	220	11	731	8	96	1	86	...	8	...	...	...	5	..	4	...	20	1	1,507	45	1,552	
	Total remaining on 31st December 1892...	...	11	2	17	8	51	5	95	2	49	...	41	...	9	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	3	...	282	17	299	
27	Ráwalpindi	A ...	38	4	12	1	2	1	30	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	82	7	89	27
		B ..	237	11	149	4	86	2	262	3	11	...	2	...	5	...	...	...	7	4	...	...	12	...	771	24	795	
		C ...	28	...	88	3	125	2	67	2	70	...	27	1	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	416	8	424	
		D ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7	
	Total of admissions ...	...	303	15	249	8	214	5	361	6	83	...	31	1	16	...	...	.	7	4	...	...	12	...	1,276	39	1,315	
	Total remaining on 31st December 1892...	...	2	1	92	...	66	6	120	1	151	3	181	...	37	2	...	...	10	4	4	...	5	...	668	17	685	

STATEMENT No. III—*concluded.*

SHOWING THE CONVICTS ADMITTED INTO THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1892 AND THOSE REMAINING ON THE 31st DECEMBER OF THAT YEAR ACCORDING TO THE NATURE AND LENGTH OF SENTENCES.

1	2	3	4																								5			6
			Number according to Length of Sentence.																											
			A		B		C		D		E		F		G		H		I				J							
			Not exceeding one month.		Above one and not exceeding three months.		Above three and not exceeding six months		Above six months and not exceeding one year.		Above one year and not exceeding two years.		Above two years and not exceeding five years.		Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		Exceeding ten years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond Seas. a For life.		Sentenced to transportation beyond Seas. b For a term.		Sentenced to death		Total.			
Serial No.	Jails.	Nature of imprisonment of those admitted as explained at foot.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	Serial No.
28	Abbottabad	A ...	10	2	1	...	6	...	36	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	2	55	28
		B ..	83	3	51	2	20	1	38	...	2	...	7	...	..	...	...	..	2	...	...	...	1	...	204	6	210	
		C ...	17	...	33	...	44	...	24	1	25	2	27	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	184	3	187	
		D ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	
	Total of admissions .	...	110	5	85	2	71	1	99	1	27	2	34	...	14	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	443	11	454	
	Total remaining on 31st December 1892 ..	...	10	1	9	...	13	1	5	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	37	2	39	
29	Peshâwar	A ...	9	1	6	1	9	...	19	2	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	43	4	47	29
		B ..	137	1	89	3	58	...	68	4	14	...	22	1	3	...	...	...	4	..	...	...	7	...	402	9	411	
		C .	46	...	107	3	130	1	73	2	76	3	52	2	59	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	544	12	556	
		D ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	...	..	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	.	...	...	...	6	...	6	
	Total of admissions ...	...	192	2	202	7	197	1	162	8	94	3	74	3	62	1	1	...	4	...	...	...	7	...	995	25	1,020	
	Total remaining on 31st December 1892 ..	...	3	...	19	...	92	...	94	1	61	...	43	1	25	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	5	...	342	2	344	
30	Kohât	A ...	4	1	4	1	...	...	54	..	...	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	2	65	30
		B ...	35	1	55	3	37	5	81	2	8	4	75	4	9	...	...	...	1	...	4	1	5	...	310	20	330	
		C ..	...	...	14	...	25	...	36	1	29	1	15	..	22	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	141	2	143	
		D ...	34	..	...	...	2	...	...	...	12	...	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	49	...	49	
	Total of admissions ...	...	73	2	73	4	64	5	171	3	49	5	92	4	31	...	...	...	1	...	4	1	5	...	563	24	587	
	Total remaining on 31st December 1892 ...	...	3	...	12	1	13	1	24	...	15	1	14	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	82	3	85	

31	Bannu	A ...	24	1	4	1	3	...	80	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	111	13	124	31
		B ...	121	8	79	1	35	5	85	2	23	3	30	4	10	1	...	...	6	...	6	...	4	..	399	24	423	
		C ...	4	..	25	...	41	...	33	1	36	1	17	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	167	3	170	
		D ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	
	Total of admissions ...	...	149	9	108	2	79	5	198	14	61	4	47	5	17	1	..	...	6	...	10	...	4	...	679	40	719	
	Total remaining on 31st December 1892...	...	2	...	12	1	12	...	15	...	8	1	5	...	4	1	...	..	1	...	...	...	1	...	60	3	63	
32	Dera Ismail Khan	A ...	15	2	2	2	3	...	15	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	6	42	32
		B ...	134	5	130	7	70	1	107	2	11	...	11	2	1	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	8	...	477	17	494	
		C ...	...	...	18	...	72	...	76	3	90	2	51	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	313	5	318	
		D ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	16	...	16	
	Total of admissions ...	...	150	7	151	9	145	1	199	7	104	2	73	2	7	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	8	...	842	28	870	
	Total remaining on 31st December 1892...	...	3	...	21	2	60	...	122	16	121	4	77	5	13	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	3	...	423	27	450	
33	Dera Ghází Khan	A ...	7	2	4	...	3	...	26	1	6	1	2	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	4	52	33
		B ...	48	5	31	...	35	1	58	1	26	1	19	1	...	...	...	...	9	...	6	...	4	...	236	9	245	
		C ...	2	...	21	2	61	...	86	5	80	...	37	...	5	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	293	7	300	
		D ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	5	..	5	
	Total of admissions ...	...	57	7	56	2	99	1	170	7	114	2	60	1	6	...	1	...	9	...	6	...	4	...	582	20	602	
	Total remaining on 31st December 1892...	...	2	...	5	...	11	3	101	3	71	...	46	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	2	...	247	6	253	
	Total	A ...	610	60	134	38	122	16	975	26	24	2	4	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,869	142	2,011	
		B ...	3,675	140	2,041	130	1.447	89	2,323	50	210	19	228	17	49	1	...	...	99	17	30	1	131	5	10,233	469	10,702	
		C ...	410	5	1,536	30	2,536	46	2,255	51	1,913	29	932	11	264	1	16	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	9,871	173	10,044	
		D ..	351	...	12	...	43	...	53	...	123	...	84	...	5	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	672	...	672	
	Grand Total of admissions	...	5,046	205	3,723	198	4,148	151	5,606	127	2,270	50	1,248	28	318	2	17	...	99	17	39	1	131	5	22,645	784	23,429	
	Grand Total remaining on 31st December 1892	...	194	12	495	41	1,443	56	2,716	74	3,116	60	2,327	33	940	40	98	...	208	31	133	12	48	..	17,718	359	12,077	

A.—Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment.
B.—Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment.
C.—Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.
D.—Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.

STATEMENT No. IV.—(*JUDICIAL*)—(FOR CONVICTS ONLY).

SHOWING THE CONVICTS ADMITTED INTO THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1892, WHO HAD BEEN PREVIOUSLY CONVICTED.

1	2	3			4									5			6						7
					Number previously convicted.												*Juvenile prisoners under 16 years of age (Section 399 of the Criminal Procedure Code).*						
					A.		B.		C.		D.						A.			B.			
Serial No.	Jails.	Number admitted during the year.			Once.		Twice.		More than twice.		Total.			Ratio per cent. of column 4 D to column 3.			Number admitted during the year.			Number previously convicted.			Serial No.
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
1	Hissár	658	13	671	50	...	17	...	16	...	83	...	83	13		12	7	1	8	...	...	...	1
2	Rohtak	365	10	375	9	...	6	...	3	...	18	...	18	5		5	12	...	12	...	...	...	2
3	Delhi	771	35	806	94	12	23	...	31	...	148	12	160	19	34	20	42	2	44	10	...	10	3
4	Karnál	407	8	415	47	1	13	...	9	...	69	1	70	17	12	17	24	...	24	1	...	1	4
5	Umballa	878	28	906	19	...	28	...	15	1	62	1	63	7	4	7	7	...	7	1	...	1	5
6	Simla	91	5	96	4	...	5	...	...	...	9	...	9	10	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
7	Dharmsála	349	46	395	19	2	2	...	2	...	23	2	25	7	4	6	12	2	14	...	...	...	7
8	Hoshiárpur	429	30	459	33	1	13	1	17	2	63	4	67	15	13	15	10	...	10	...	...	...	8
9	Jullundur	653	21	674	76	...	24	...	17	...	117	...	117	18	...	17	4	1	5	...	...	...	9
10	Ludhiána	606	41	647	56	7	26	3	44	4	126	14	140	21	34	22	12	...	12	...	...	...	10
11	Ferozepore	1,091	22	1,113	29	...	13	...	21	...	63	...	63	6	...	6	14	...	14	...	...	...	11
12	Mooltan Central	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
13	Do. District	1,536	30	1,566	225	1	60	...	30	...	315	1	316	21	3	20	13	...	13	...	...	...	13
14	Jhang	638	18	656	138	...	33	...	12	...	183	...	183	29	...	28	4	...	4	...	...	...	14
15	Montgomery	606	5	611	30	...	2	...	...	...	32	...	32	5	...	5	23	...	23	...	...	...	15
16	Lahore Central	17	...	17	2	...	2	...	4	...	8	...	8	47	...	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
17	Do. Female	...	32	32	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	9	9	...	1	1	...	...	...	17
18	Do. District	1,330	...	1,330	127	...	58	...	48	...	233	...	233	18	...	18	13	...	13	...	...	...	18
19	Amritsar	1,041	41	1,082	79	...	36	...	40	1	155	1	156	15	2	14	14	...	14	...	...	...	19
20	Gurdáspur	724	38	762	123	2	29	1	16	...	168	3	171	23	8	22	6	...	6	...	...	...	20
21	Siálkot	1,228	56	1,284	58	...	17	...	16	1	91	1	92	7	2	7	15	...	15	1	...	1	21
22	Gujrát	780	23	803	85	...	17	...	15	...	117	...	117	15	...	15	8	...	8	...	...	...	22
23	Gujránwála	742	24	766	57	1	45	...	19	...	121	1	122	16	4	16	13	...	13	...	...	...	23
24	Chenáwan Central	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
25	Shahpur	818	26	844	44	...	10	...	3	...	57	...	57	7	...	7	7	...	7	...	...	...	25
26	Jhelum	1,507	45	1,552	39	...	14	...	9	...	62	...	62	4	...	4	24	...	24	1	...	1	26
27	Ráwalpindi	1,276	39	1,315	150	...	52	...	54	...	256	...	256	20	...	19	8	1	9	...	...	...	27
28	Abbottabad	443	11	454	28	...	6	...	9	...	43	...	43	10	...	9	1	...	1	...	...	...	28
29	Pesháwar	995	25	1,020	141	2	57	...	63	1	261	3	264	26	12	26	13	...	13	...	...	...	29
30	Kohát	563	24	587	52	...	11	...	5	...	68	...	68	12	...	12	7	...	7	...	...	...	30
31	Bannu	679	40	719	22	1	4	...	2	...	28	1	29	4	2	4	3	1	4	...	...	...	31
32	Dera Ismail Khán	842	28	870	117	...	25	...	18	...	160	...	160	19	...	18	4	1	5	...	...	...	32
33	Dera Ghází Khan	582	20	602	33	...	17	...	3	...	53	...	53	9	...	9	4	...	4	...	...	...	33
	Total	22,645	784	23,429	1,986	33	665	5	541	10	3,192	48	3,240	14	6	14	324	10	334	14	...	14	

STATEMENT No. V.—(*JUDICIAL*)—(FOR CONVICTS ONLY).

SHOWING THE ESCAPES AND RECAPTURES OF CONVICTS IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1892.

1	2	3	4			5			6			7			8
Serial No.	JAILS.	Remaining uncaptured on the 31st December 1891 of those who escaped during the previous ten years.	*Escaped during the year.*			*Recaptured during the year.*			*Remained uncaptured.*			*Unexpired portion of sentence of those who escaped during the year.*			Serial No.
			A	B.	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	
			From inside the Jail.	From outside the Jail.	Total.	Of those who escaped in previous ten years.	Of those who escaped during the year.	Total.	Of previous years.	Of the year.	Total.	Under one year.	Above one and under seven years.	Above seven years.	
1	Hissár ...	..	...	..	...	...	...	.	.	...	...	..	.	..	1
2	Rohtak ..	2	..	1	1	..	1	1	2	.	2	..	1	...	2
3	Delhi ..	2	..	...	...	...	...	..	2	..	2	..	.	...	3
4	Karnál ...	...	.	1	1		1	1	..	...	...	1	..		4
5	Umballa ..	3	...	2	2	2	..	2	1	2	3	1	1	..	5
6	Simla ...	..	..	..	...	.	...	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	6
7	Dharamsála ...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	7
8	Hoshiárpur ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
9	Jullundur ..	..	..	.	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
10	Ludhiána ...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
11	Ferozepore ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
12	Multan Central ..	..	1	2	3	..	2	2	.	1	1	...	2	1	12
13	Do. District ...	8	2	...	2	1	...	1	7	2	9	...	2	...	13
14	Jhang ...	...	...	...	..	.	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	14
15	Montgomery ...	3	...	1	1	1	...	1	2	1	3	...	1	...	1
16	Lahore Central ...	2	2	..	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	...	1	1	16
17	Do. Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	17
18	Do. District ..	1	..	1	1	..	...	...	1	1	2	1	...	...	18
19	Amritsar ..	3	1	..	1	...	1	1	3	...	3	1	...	...	19
20	Gurdáspur ..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	20
21	Siálkot ...	1	3	1	4	...	1	1	1	3	4	1	2	1	21
22	Gujrát ...	1	.	2	2	1	2	3	...	...	..	2	..	...	22
23	Gujránwála ...	1	...	..	.	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	..	..	23
24	Chenáwán Central	2	...	5	5	...	3	3	2	2	4	1	4	...	24
25	Shahpur ...	1	1	...	1	1	1	2	...	...	..	...	1	...	25
26	Jhelum ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
27	Ráwalpindi ...	1	...	1	1	...	...	..	1	1	2	1	...	...	27
28	Abbottabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	28
29	Peshá̄war ...	5	1	1	2	..	2	2	3	...	3	1	1	...	29
30	Kohát ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
31	Bannu .	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	..	1	...	..	...	31
32	D. I. Khan ..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	32
33	D. G. Khan ..	...	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	...	..	...	1	...	33
	Total ...	38	11	19	30	7	16	23	29	14	43	10	17	3	

NOTE.—Two prisoners who escaped from the Peshá̄war Jail and have been at large for more than 10 years have been omitted from column 6 A.

STATEMENT No. VI.—(*JUDICIAL*)—(FOR CONVICTS ONLY).

SHOWING THE OFFENCES COMMITTED BY THE CONVICTS, AND THE PUNISHMENTS INFLICTED ON THEM, IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1892.

1	2	3		4		5						6													7	8	9
						Breaches of Jail Rules.						Punishments inflicted.															
												A		B. By Jail Officers.										C			
														a.		b.		c.		d.	e.		f.				
Serial No.	Jails.	Average number of convicts.		Criminal offences.		Smoking or having possession of forbidden articles.		Offences relating to work.		Other offences against prison discipline.		By Criminal Courts.		Solitary confinement.		Reduced diet.		Solitary confinement with reduced diet.		Corporal punishment.	Formal warnings by Superintendent.		Other punishments.		Total punishments.	Ratio per cent. of column 6 *c* to column 3.	Ratio per cent. of column 6 *d* to the total number of other Jail punishments inflicted on male prisoners.	Serial No.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.				
1	Hissár	257	2	1	...	32	...	557	...	38	...	1	...	213	...	...	...	...	...	1	295	...	118	...	628	243	...	1
2	Rohtak	152	1	1	...	13	...	283	...	68	...	2	...	35	...	11	...	50	...	3	239	...	25	...	365	239	1	2
3	Delhi	453	14	...	...	70	...	589	6	118	...	6	...	49	...	...	...	47	...	12	349	6	313	...	782	167	2	3
4	Karnál	113	3	3	...	23	...	319	2	35	...	3	...	149	...	4	...	2	...	5	176	2	41	...	382	329	1	4
5	Umballa	741	11	6	...	103	...	604	...	169	1	6	...	151	...	...	...	46	...	35	405	...	239	1	883	117	4	5
6	Simla	11	...	1	...	2	...	1	1	4	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	...	8	73	...	6
7	Dharmsála	99	10	...	...	11	...	125	2	33	...	...	...	66	...	...	...	4	...	3	69	2	27	...	171	157	2	7
8	Hoshiárpur	48	3	...	...	9	...	61	...	44	1	...	...	32	...	18	1	8	...	...	55	...	1	...	115	225	...	8
9	Jullundur	286	11	...	...	38	...	269	1	86	...	...	...	44	...	6	...	83	...	7	188	1	63	...	392	132	2	9
10	Ludhiána	203	14	...	...	68	...	459	11	79	5	...	...	216	6	...	...	67	...	3	208	10	112	...	622	287	...	10
11	Ferozepore	363	6	3	...	64	...	663	...	132	...	3	...	77	...	120	...	27	...	8	550	...	77	...	862	234	1	11
12	Mooltan Central	895	...	16	...	211	...	963	...	601	...	17	...	375	...	...	...	38	...	25	192	...	1,163	...	1,810	202	1	12
13	Do. District	687	14	3	...	128	...	709	2	255	...	3	...	195	1	...	...	149	...	31	437	1	279	...	1,006	161	3	13
14	Jhang	225	3	1	...	63	...	332	3	114	...	2	...	98	...	1	...	65	...	6	225	3	113	...	513	225	1	14
15	Montgomery	734	1	6	...	374	...	1,117	...	305	...	9	...	586	...	...	...	10	...	15	647	...	535	...	1,802	245	1	15
16	Lahore Central	1,280	...	14	...	211	...	952	...	837	...	18	...	684	...	...	...	1	...	59	628	...	618	...	2,008	157	3	16
17	Do. Female	...	124	...	...	...	2	...	112	...	56	...	...	...	106	...	...	...	6	...	...	33	...	25	170	137	...	17
18	Do. District	531	...	4	...	162	...	560	...	277	...	3	...	622	...	...	...	1	...	14	164	...	198	...	1,002	189	1	18
19	Amritsar	290	8	5	...	56	...	303	...	115	...	5	...	145	...	113	...	8	...	12	153	...	43	...	479	161	3	19
20	Gurdáspur	209	8	1	...	10	...	393	...	67	1	...	...	119	...	27	...	50	...	6	206	...	62	1	471	217	1	20
21	Siálkot	413	15	5	...	24	...	605	3	551	5	43	...	690	6	5	...	38	1	17	265	...	124	1	1,190	278	2	21
22	Gujrát	177	5	2	...	54	...	276	...	37	...	3	...	79	...	21	...	25	...	13	165	...	64	...	370	203	4	22
23	Gujránwála	379	8	...	...	75	1	177	2	47	3	...	...	78	6	1	...	41	...	3	169	...	7	...	305	79	1	23
24	Chenáwan Central	730	...	7	...	239	...	725	...	803	...	7	...	325	...	...	...	249	...	13	475	...	704	...	1,773	243	1	24
25	Shahpur	247	9	2	...	100	...	706	...	55	4	3	...	203	...	71	4	28	...	3	482	...	74	...	868	339	...	25
26	Jhelum	307	9	2	...	31	...	497	...	56	...	2	...	216	...	...	...	44	...	9	245	...	70	...	596	185	2	26
27	Ráwalpindi	656	32	1	...	55	...	1,039	...	208	...	11	...	273	...	13	...	144	...	24	439	...	398	...	1,303	189	2	27
28	Abbottabad	63	1	2	...	1	...	40	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	39	...	1	...	45	70	2	28
29	Peshávar	385	8	3	...	109	...	1,561	1	175	1	23	...	674	...	...	...	96	...	10	559	1	486	1	1,850	471	1	29
30	Kohát	83	5	1	...	1	...	91	...	17	...	...	...	28	...	3	...	6	...	3	67	...	2	...	109	124	3	30
31	Bannu	77	6	...	...	15	...	201	...	16	1	...	...	18	...	...	...	53	...	3	157	1	1	...	293	281	1	31
32	Dera Ismail Khan	352	19	...	...	62	...	650	13	81	4	...	...	207	10	...	...	74	...	4	410	6	98	...	809	218	1	32
33	Dera Ghází Khan	260	3	2	...	33	...	572	1	90	...	1	...	361	1	...	...	14	...	9	335	...	76	...	697	265	1	33
	Total	11,686	353	92	...	2,445	3	16,419	159	5,515	82	173	...	6,913	136	414	5	1,468	7	357	8,996	67	6,133	29	24,698	205	1	

NOTE.—The difference of 81 prisoners between columns 4 and 6 A is due—

1st. (*a*)—To 97 prisoners having been punished by Magistrate for breaches of Jail rules ... 97
(*b*)—To 7 prisoners who escaped in previous years being re-captured in 1892—*vide* column 5 A of Statement No. V ... 7
(*c*)—To 1 prisoner whose case was decided in 1892 instead of in 1891 ... 1
105

2nd. (*a*)—To 14 prisoners who escaped and were not re-captured before the close of the year—*vide* column 6 (*b*) of Statement No. V ... 14
(*b*)—To 6 prisoners who committed offences in the Lahore Central Jail (5) and Dera Ghází Khan Jail (1), and were acquitted by Magistrate 6
(*c*)—To 1 prisoner in the Lahore Central Jail whose case was not decided by Magistrate during the year ... 1
(*d*)—To 3 prisoners who committed suicide, 1 in the Simla, in the Gurdáspur and 1 in the Kohát Jails ... 3
24

Balance ... 81

STATEMENT No. VII.—(*JUDICIAL*)—(FOR CONVICTS ONLY).

SHOWING THE STATE OF EDUCATION OF THE CONVICTS IMPRISONED IN AND RELEASED FROM THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB FOR THE YEAR 1892.

1	2	3		4						5		6		7		8						9						10
				Of those in column 3 there were												Of those in column 7 there were when they entered Jail						Of those in column 7 there were when they left Jail						
Serial No.	Jails.	Number imprisoned during the year.		Unable to read or write.		Able to read or write a little.		Able to read or write well.		Daily average number of convicts.		Daily average number under instruction.		Number released during the year who had been under instruction in Jail.		Unable to read and write.		Able to read and write a little.		Able to read and write well.		Unable to read and write.		Able to read and write a little.		Able to read and write well.		Serial No.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1	Hissár	658	13	652	12	2	...	4	1	257	2	10	...	14	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	4	...	3	...	1
2	Rohtak	365	10	361	10	2	...	2	...	152	1	6	...	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	2
3	Delhi	771	35	766	34	1	...	4	1	453	14	42	...	66	...	47	...	15	...	4	...	12	...	40	...	14	...	3
4	Karnál	407	8	391	8	14	...	2	...	113	3	10	...	20	...	17	...	3	...	...	...	12	...	6	...	2	...	4
5	Umballa	878	28	846	28	21	...	11	...	741	11	27	...	22	...	19	...	2	...	1	...	11	...	7	...	4	...	5
6	Simla	91	5	90	5	...	...	1	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
7	Dharmsála	349	46	344	46	3	...	2	...	99	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
8	Hoshiárpur	429	30	424	30	3	...	2	...	43	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
9	Jullundur	653	21	642	21	7	...	4	...	256	11	41	...	70	...	59	...	9	...	2	...	...	...	41	...	29	...	9
10	Ludhiána	608	41	568	41	25	...	15	...	203	14	31	...	17	...	16	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	3	...	5	...	10
11	Ferozepore	1,091	22	1,091	22	...	...	...	...	363	6	10	...	17	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	6	...	1	...	11
12	Mooltan Central	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
13	Do. District	1,536	30	1,527	30	9	...	...	...	667	14	46	...	63	...	50	...	7	...	6	...	...	...	45	...	18	...	13
14	Jhang	638	18	622	18	5	...	11	...	225	3	51	...	82	...	82	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	42	...	...	...	14
15	Montgomery	606	5	598	5	6	...	2	...	734	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
16	Lahore Central	17	...	12	...	3	...	2	...	1,280	...	93	...	70	...	69	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	66	...	3	...	16
17	Do. Female	...	32	...	32	...	...	...	...	...	124	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
18	Do. District	1,330	...	1,318	...	7	...	5	...	531	...	17	...	53	...	53	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	31	...	5	...	18
19	Amritsar	1,041	41	1,028	41	6	...	7	...	290	8	30	...	59	...	55	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	45	...	14	...	19
20	Gurdáspur	724	38	711	38	8	...	5	...	209	8	26	...	26	...	22	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	14	...	12	...	20
21	Siálkot	1,228	56	1,197	56	20	...	11	...	413	15	22	...	30	...	27	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	27	...	3	...	21
22	Gujrát	780	23	773	23	4	...	3	...	177	5	6	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	22
23	Gujránwála	742	24	738	24	4	...	...	...	379	8	26	...	39	...	36	...	3	...	...	...	12	...	14	...	13	...	23
24	Chenáwán Central	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	730	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
25	Shahpur	818	26	818	26	...	...	...	...	247	9	34	...	31	...	30	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	22	...	4	...	25
26	Jhelum	1,507	45	1,481	45	16	...	10	...	307	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
27	Ráwalpindi	1,276	39	1,276	39	...	...	...	...	656	32	43	9	59	7	59	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	7	6	...	27
28	Abbottabad	443	11	438	11	4	...	1	...	63	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
29	Peshávar	986	25	965	25	3	...	7	...	385	8	42	...	91	...	91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	79	...	13	...	29
30	Kohát	563	24	562	24	1	...	...	...	83	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
31	Bannu	679	40	666	40	9	...	4	...	77	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
32	Dera Ismail Khan	842	28	836	28	2	...	4	...	352	19	40	...	24	...	23	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	3	...	32
33	Dera Ghási Khan	582	20	576	20	4	...	3	...	269	3	24	...	51	...	29	...	2	...	...	...	4	...	16	...	11	...	33
	Total	22,645	784	22,334	782	189	...	122	2	11,686	353	677	15	893	7	824	7	53	...	16	...	135	...	598	7	165	...	

STATEMENT No. VIII.—(*JUDICIAL*)—(FOR CONVICTS ONLY).

SHOWING THE EMPLOYMENT OF CONVICTS AS PRISON OFFICERS IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING 1892.

1	2	3		4		5		6		7		8
Serial No.	JAILS.	Average number of convicts.		Average number employed as Prison Officers. *		Ratio per cent. of column 4 to column 3.		Total number employed as Prison Officers.		Number of reductions or other punishments.		Serial No.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1	Hissár	257	2	8	...	3	...	46	...	12	...	1
2	Rohtak	152	1	5	...	3	...	12	...	15	...	2
3	Delhi	453	14	41	...	9	...	129	...	30	...	3
4	Karnál	113	3	3	...	3	...	12	...	14	...	4
5	Umballa	741	11	54	1	7	9	60	1	37	...	5
6	Simla	11	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
7	Dharmsála	99	10	1	...	1	...	13	..	1	...	7
8	Hoshiárpur	48	3	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	8
9	Jullundur	286	11	22	...	8	...	52	...	12	...	9
10	Ludhiána	203	14	11	...	5	...	43	...	4	...	10
11	Ferozepore	363	6	9	...	2	...	24	...	8	...	11
12	Mooltan Central ...	895	...	78	...	9	...	152	...	121	...	12
13	Do. District ...	667	14	36	...	5	...	118	..	28	...	13
14	Jhang	225	3	9	...	4	...	35	...	50	...	14
15	Montgomery	734	1	60	...	8	...	148	...	102	...	15
16	Lahore Central	1,280	...	72	...	6	...	242	...	85	...	16
17	Do. Female	...	124	...	7	...	6	...	20	...	3	17
18	Do. District	531	...	26	...	5	...	68	...	44	...	18
19	Amritsar	290	8	28	...	10	...	31	...	9	...	19
20	Gurdáspur	209	8	3	...	1	...	9	...	14	...	20
21	Siálkot	413	15	15	...	4	...	35	1	29	1	21
22	Gujrát	177	5	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	22
23	Gujránwála	379	8	17	...	4	...	18	...	3	...	23
24	Chenáwán Central ...	730	...	97	...	13	...	255	...	102	...	24
25	Shahpur	247	9	9	...	4	...	24	...	2	...	25
26	Jhelum	307	9	11	...	4	...	16	...	15	...	26
27	Ráwalpindi	656	32	66	...	10	...	69	...	37	...	27
28	Abbottabad	63	1	5	...	8	...	5	...	...	...	28
29	Pesháwar	385	8	15	...	4	...	26	...	3	...	29
30	Kohát	83	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
31	Bannu	77	6	2	...	3	...	4	...	1	...	31
32	Dera Ismail Khan ...	352	19	14	...	4	...	44	...	12	...	32
33	Dera Gházi Khan ...	260	3	17	...	7	...	65	...	20	...	33
	Total	11,686	353	734	8	6	2	1,757	22	760	4	...

	M.	F.
* Prisoner Ward Masters	494	8
Do. Work Overseers	142	0
Do. Guards	108	0
Total ...	734	8

STATEMENT No. IX.—(*JUDICIAL*).

SHOWING THE SCALES OF DIET IN FORCE IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1892.

1	2	3	4
Diet scale of labouring prisoners.	Diet scale of non-labouring prisoners.	Punishment diet scale.	Note of any change effected in diet scales during the year.
Except at the Chenáwán Central Jail (Public Works Jail) the following was the scale of diet observed in all the jails in the Province :— Twenty ounces of wheat twice a week ; 24 ounces of barley or jowár twice a week ; 24 ounces of bájra or makai three times a week ; 4 ounces of dál (urd or múng) together with ¼ ounce of ghi, four times a week ; and 12 ounces of vegetables, 3 ounces of dál, with ½ an ounce of mustard oil, three times a week ; 4 ounces of parched gram, ¼ ounce salt. ¼ ounce condiments, and 12 ounces firewood,* daily ; as also the following antiscorbutics : lime-juice 1 ounce. amchur 70 grains, tamarind pulp 100 grains, patwa or rosselle 70 grains daily, generally in alternate weeks from 1st April to 31st October with dál rations thrice a week. The diet scale at the Chenáwán Central Jail was as follows :— Ten ounces of wheat in the morning before the commencement of work daily ; 20 ounces of wheat twice a week, and on the other five days 20 ounces half wheat and gram ; 6 ounces of dál (urd or múng) four times a week ; 8 ounces of meat or 6 ounces of dahi once a week : 3 ounces of dál twice a week ; ¼ an ounce of ghi and ½ an ounce of mustard oil, each, three times a week ; ½ ounce of salt, ¼ ounce of condiments, 12 ounces of vegetables, 4 ounces of parched gram, and 18 ounces of firewood, daily ; as also ¼ ounce of tamarind from the middle of May to the end of October, with dál rations, thrice a week.	Sixteen ounces of wheat twice a week ; 20 ounces of barley or jowár twice a week ; 20 ounces of bájra or makai three times a week ; 3 ounces of dál (urd or múng), together with ¼ ounce of ghi, 4 times a week ; 12 ounces of vegetables and 2 ounces of dál, with ½ an ounce of mustard oil, 3 times a week ; 2 ounces of parched gram. ¼ ounce of salt, ¼ ounce of condiments and 12 ounces of firewood, daily ; as also the following antiscorbutics : lime-juice 1 ounce. amchur 70 grains, tamarind pulp 100 grains, patwa or roselle 70 grains daily, generally in alternate weeks, from 1st April to 31st October, with dál rations, thrice a week, in the whole province.	Bread and water ; the quantity of flour allowed being that for non-labouring prisoners.	1. No general change was made in the dietary during the year except the following :— 2. Special or extra diet, consisting of wheat alone daily, meat, dahi, rice, dallia, milk with sugar or gur was issued in many of the jails to infirm and convalescent prisoners on the recommendation of the medical officer. 3. Wheat alone was substituted for the inferior grains and boiled gram dál for parched gram in certain jails when unhealthy. 4. In some jails the mixture of half wheat and half gram flour ordered in para. 652 of the Jail Manual to be issued in the months from May to September was used on five days of the week in the dietary in other months also. 5. Vegetables were issued oftener than three times a week in the jails where they could be supplied from the jail garden. 6. Dál in lieu of vegetable was issued in the Abbottabád Jail where vegetable was not procurable in April to June. 7. Ghi ½ instead of ¼ ounce four times a week and salt 200 grains instead of 160 grains daily were issued in the Delhi, Umballa, Mooltan Central, Lahore Central, Lahore District, Lahore Female, Amritsar, Ráwalpindi, Pesháwar and Dera Ismail Khan Jails throughout the year. 8. The ghi ration at the Jhelum and Siálkot Jails was reduced from ½ to ¼ ounce from 26th June and 1st July respectively. 9. The quantity of salt was raised from 160 grains to 200 grains at Ludhiána from 1st April and of ghi from ¼ to ½ ounce at Ferozepore from 4th November 1892. 10. In the Lahore Central Jail the prisoners weighing over 130 lbs. and employed on hard labour got 2 ounces flour and 1 ounce dál daily for every 10 lbs. or fraction of 10 lbs. above 130 lbs. in addition to the ordinary diet. 11. In the Lahore District and Umballa Jails prisoners employed in brick making were allowed 4 ounces extra wheat flour daily. 12. In the Montgomery Jail prisoners employed outside the Jail in brick making, &c., were allowed wheat alone daily up to October and four ounces extra wheat flour on working days and ¼ ounce ghi four times a week in addition to ordinary diet. In the Chenáwán Central Jail all the prisoners employed on excavation work received in addition to ordinary Jail diet 5 ounces of wheaten flour daily in the morning and from 1st January to 11th February and again from 18th August to 31st December ¼ ounce ghi daily in addition to the ordinary allowance of ¼ ounce 3 times a week Meat 8 ounces or dahi 6 ounces once a week was issued to those prisoners only who were employed on excavation work from 1st January to 10th February and again from 13th September to 12th October 1892. During the remaining period of the year when prisoners were not employed on canal work, the ordinary scale of diet in force in other jails, was issued in this Jail also.

Note.—I.—During the months of May, June, July, August and September, bájra and jowár are not issued ; but one or other of the following mixtures is substituted for them :—

(*a*) Twenty ounces of flour, consisting of half wheat and half gram.

(*b*) Twenty-four ounces of flour, consisting of ¾ barley and ¼ gram. When the inferior grains cannot be procured at a cheaper rate than wheat, the latter is issued.

II.—Vegetables are ordered to be issued oftener than three times a week when they can be supplied from the jail garden.

III.—There is no scale fixed in this province for the dietary of prisoners according to length of sentences.

IV.—All the under-trial male prisoners above 16 years of age are allowed labouring diet.

* The quantity of firewood allowed per prisoner at the Simla, Hoshiárpur and Dharmsála Jails is 24, 18 and 16 ounces, respectively.

STATEMENT No. X—(*FINANCIAL.*)

SHOWING THE EXPENDITURE IN GUARDING AND MAINTAINING THE PRISONERS IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1892, EXCLUDING THE COST OF BUILDING NEW JAILS, OF ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS, OR REPAIRS.

1	2	3				4				5				6				7							8				9				10	11			12
		Average number of prisoners.				Rations.				Establishment.				Police Guard.				Hospital charges.							Clothing.				Contingencies.								
						A	B			A	B			A	B			A	B			C			A	B			A	B							
Serial No.	Jails.	Convicts.	Under-trial.	Civil.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength, excluding civil prisoners.			Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.			Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.			Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.			Cost per head of average number sick.			Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.			Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.			Grand Total expended.	Total cost per head of average strength.			Serial No.
						Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	R.	A.	P.	
1	Hissár	259	19	2	280	5,763	20	11	8	6,233	22	4	5	1,980	7	1	2	358	1	4	5	29	13	4	798	2	13	6	1,230	4	6	3	16,365	58	9	5	1
2	Rohtak	153	12	..	165	3,582	21	11	3	5,067	30	11	4	828	5	...	3	202	1	3	6	101	..	...	514	3	1	10	886	5	5	10	11,079	67	2	..	2
3	Delhi	467	4	1	472	13,655	27	11	1	8,905	18	10	3	1,910	4	...	9	2,505	5	7	11	64	14	...	1,225	2	9	7	2,578	5	7	5	30,108	63	15	.	3
4	Karnál	116	16		132	2,769	20	15	8	4,486	33	15	9	1,194	9	...	9	330	2	6	..4	55		..	326	2	7	6	381	2	14	2	9,486	71	13	10	4
5	Umballa	752	20	3	775	20,970	27	2	7	14,134	18	3	9	2,508	3	3	9	1,575	2	...	6	121	2	6	5,302	6	13	9	3,742	4	13	3	48,231	62	5	7	5
6	Simla	11	3	1	15	399	26	5	9	1,337	89	2	2	948	63	3	2	93	6	3	2	...	..	.	...	.	...	.	334	22	4	3	3,081	207	2	6	6
7	Dharamsala	109	6	...	115	3,381	29	3	7	4,822	41	14	11	1,632	14	3	1	74	...	10	4	37	..	.	372	3	3	9	529	4	9	7	10,790	93	13	3	7
8	Hoshiárpur	51	15	...	66	1,477	22	6	1	3,030	45	14	6	912	13	13	1	119	1	12	10	39	10	8	245	3	11	5	372	5	10	2	6,155	93	4	1	8
9	Jullundur	297	5	...	302	6,786	22	7	6	6,366	21	1	3	1,794	5	15	1	246	.	13	.	41	.	.	1,198	3	15	6	1,145	3	12	8	17,535	58	1	.	9
10	Ludhiána	217	19	2	238	4,800	20	5	5	5,985	25	2	4	1,890	7	15	1	602	2	8	6	40	2	2	1,840	7	12	9	1,239	5	3	4	16,356	68	15	5	10
11	Ferozepore	369	18	5	392	8,273	21	6	...	7,340	18	11	7	1,788	4	9	...	751	1	14	8	34	2	2	728	1	14	1	1,064	2	11	5	19,944	51	2	9	11
12	Mooltan Central	895	...	.	895	21,930	24	8	.	19,389	21	10	7	6,768	7	9	.	2,047	2	4	7	36	8	10	3,654	4	1	4	5,117	5	11	6	58,905	65	13	...	12
13	Do. District	681	13	2	698	16,366	23	9	4	10,698	15	5	11	2,850	4	.	10	1,078	1	8	9	32	10	8	1,972	2	13	6	2,127	3	..	11	35,061	50	7	3	13
14	Jhang	228	19	1	248	5,203	21	1	.	5,903	23	12	10	2,064	8	5	2	369	1	7	10	61	8	.	826	3	5	6	1,194	4	13	..	15,559	62	13	4	14
15	Montgomery	735	13	1	749	18,743	25	..	11	11,793	15	11	11	2,070	2	12	3	581	1	2	10	40	.	9	3,725	4	15	8	3,292	4	6	4	40,504	54	1	11	15
16	Lahore Central	1,280	1	...	1,281	37,280	29	1	7	34,278	26	13	1	5,089	3	15	7	4,625	3	9	10	40	9	1	4,694	3	10	8	12,351	9	10	3	98,317	76	12	.	16
17	Do. Female	124	...	.	124	3,264	26	5	9	4,494	36	3	10	.	.	...	..	428	3	7	3	47	8	10	324	2	9	10	1,132	9	2	1	9,646	77	12	9	17
18	Do. District	531	3	3	537	14,441	27	...	8	7,306	13	9	8	2,129	3	15	3	1,005	1	13	11	30	7	3	1,613	3	0	4	1,062	1	15	8	27,556	51	7	6	18
19	Amritsar	298	9	3	310	7,651	25	9	2	6,951	22	6	9	2,068	6	11	9	821	2	10	4	43	3	4	778	2	8	7	1,681	5	5	9	20,150	65	4	4	19
20	Gurdáspur	217	18	2	237	5,337	22	11	4	5,504	23	3	6	1,782	7	8	3	204	...	13	9	40	12	10	514	2	3	0	881	3	10	2	14,202	60	2	...	20
21	Siálkot	428	34	7	469	10,630	23	...	2	7,674	16	5	10	1,764	3	12	2	501	1	1	1	29	7	6	1,596	3	7	3	1,382	2	15	2	23,547	50	9	8	21
22	Gujrát	182	23	.	205	4,780	23	5	1	5,195	25	5	5	1,728	8	6	10	292	1	6	9	73	.	...	35	...	2	9	1,130	5	8	2	13,160	64	3	...	22
23	Gujránwála	387	24	2	413	9,491	23	1	6	7,740	18	11	10	1,908	4	9	11	501	1	3	5	55	10	8	1,041	2	8	6	1,218	2	15	2	21,899	53	2	4	23
24	Chenáwán Central	730	...	...	730	20,377	27	14	7	17,607	24	1	11	8,930	12	3	9	1,392	1	14	6	51	8	11	4,085	5	9	6	3,770	5	2	8	56,161	76	14	11	24
25	Shahpur	256	17	1	274	6,017	22	...	8	6,132	22	6	1	2,028	7	6	5	478	1	11	11	68	4	7	843	3	1	5	1,268	4	10	1	16,768	61	4	7	25
26	Jhelum	316	19	..	335	8,331	24	13	11	6,417	19	2	5	1,860	5	8	10	336	1	..	...	37	5	4	1,096	3	4	4	1,618	4	13	3	19,658	58	10	9	26
27	Ráwalpindi	688	51	4	743	20,311	27	7	9	10,988	14	12	7	2,700	3	10	2	1,233	1	10	7	36	4	3	2,693	3	10	4	3,061	4	1	11	40,086	55	5	4	27
28	Abottábad	64	26	1	91	3,089	34	5	2	3,059	33	9	10	1,501	16	7	11	121	1	5	3	30	4	...	564	6	4	2	498	5	7	7	8,832	97	7	11	28
29	Peshawar	393	68	3	464	11,480	24	14	9	8,199	17	10	5	4,128	8	14	4	1,076	2	5	1	43	..	8	1,247	2	11	3	2,482	5	5	7	28,611	61	13	5	29
30	Kohát	88	33	..	121	2,928	24	3	2	4,637	38	5	2	3,168	26	2	11	250	2	1	1	41	10	8	253	2	1	5	1,244	10	4	6	12,480	103	2	3	30
31	Bannu	83	33	3	119	2,430	20	15	2	4,235	35	9	5	1,548	13	.	2	135	1	2	2	33	12	...	191	1	10	4	1,413	11	14	..	9,952	84	3	3	31
32	Dera Ismail Khan	371	15	1	387	9,382	25	9	7	9,116	23	8	11	2,467	6	5	7	731	1	14	3	45	11	.	731	1	14	4	2,004	5	2	10	24,921	64	7	6	32
33	Dera Gházi Khan	263	27	2	292	7,137	24	9	3	6,710	22	15	8	1,612	5	2	10	516	1	12	3	43	...	..	822	2	13	4	1,490	5	1	8	18,177	62	7	...	33
	Total ...	12,039	583	50	12,672	3,18,506	25	3	9	2,71,625	21	7	...	77,426	6	1	9	25,965	2	...	9	43	13	9	45,843	3	10	1	64,875	5	1	11	8,04,240	63	9	3	

STATEMENT No. XI.

SHOWING THE EXPENDITURE IN GUARDING AND MAINTAINING THE PRISONERS IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1892 (EXCLUDING COST OF BUILDING NEW JAILS, OF ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS OR REPAIRS) COMPARED WITH THE EXPENDITURE ON THE SAME ACCOUNT IN EACH OF THE THREE PRECEDING YEARS.

1	2	3				4				5				6				7				8				9
Serial No.	Jails.	Cost of rations per head of average strength.				Cost of establishment and Police Guard per head of average strength.				Cost of all hospital charges per head of average strength.				Cost of clothing per head of average strength.				Cost of contingencies per head of average strength.				Total cost per head of average strength.				Serial No.
		1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	
		Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	
1	Hissár ...	20 3	18 9	20 15	20 12	28 12	30 5	32 14	29 6	1 8	3 3	1 10	1 4	3 3	4 2	3 4	2 13	6 14	3 15	4 5	4 6	60 9	60 2	62 15	58 9	1
2	Rohtak ...	19 13	19 15	22 5	21 11	42 6	29 12	35 13	35 12	1 4	1 15	2 6	1 3	2 11	3 13	3 7	3 2	3 11	3 5	4 3	5 6	69 13	58 12	68 2	67 2	2
3	Delhi ...	21 13	22 3	25 4	27 11	20 11	19 15	21 14	22 11	3 7	4 0	4 1	5 8	2 6	4 3	4 6	2 10	2 4	3 13	4 10	5 7	50 8	54 2	60 3	63 15	3
4	Karnál ...	17 13	18 2	20 7	21 0	42 13	41 8	38 5	43 0	1 1	2 2	1 5	2 8	2 10	2 7	2 6	2 7	3 12	3 9	3 1	2 14	68 1	67 12	65 8	71 14	4
5	Umballa ...	18 5	19 12	25 9	27 3	22 5	22 6	18 15	21 8	1 3	1 11	1 12	2 0	4 15	2 15	6 0	6 14	10 3	3 11	6 5	4 13	56 15	50 7	58 9	62 6	5
6	Simla ...	26 4	25 10	30 11	26 6	140 12	166 12	183 10	152 5	0 10	0 5	7 5	6 3	8 14	8 9	1 6	...	12 2	13 2	19 14	22 4	186 10	214 6	242 14	207 2	6
7	Dharmsála ...	21 1	21 1	23 8	29 4	72 9	61 13	62 4	56 2	1 8	2 0	1 12	0 10	3 11	1 15	6 1	3 4	7 2	5 14	7 6	4 10	105 15	92 11	101 0	93 13	7
8	Hoshiarpur ...	17 14	17 8	21 8	22 6	67 6	71 6	72 3	59 12	1 14	2 3	2 3	1 13	2 1	3 12	3 11	3 11	5 0	4 10	4 14	5 10	94 3	100 8	104 6	93 4	8
9	Jullundur ...	17 12	18 5	21 10	22 8	25 10	26 7	31 11	27 6	1 9	1 3	1 5	0 13	1 14	4 7	4 12	3 15	2 2	2 14	4 4	3 13	48 15	53 4	63 10	58 1	9
10	Ludhiána ...	17 11	17 9	21 9	20 5	30 8	27 13	27 13	33 1	0 12	1 13	1 9	2 9	2 10	3 5	1 11	7 13	2 13	3 10	4 12	5 3	54 6	54 2	57 6	68 15	10
11	Ferozepore ...	19 9	18 9	21 4	21 6	25 6	25 3	27 13	23 5	1 3	1 12	1 14	1 15	2 6	4 6	3 10	1 14	5 4	2 6	3 11	2 11	53 12	52 4	58 5	51 3	11
12	Mooltan Central	22 13	21 10	22 10	24 8	27 0	30 11	28 11	29 4	5 7	4 14	3 11	2 5	5 14	3 10	1 13	4 1	3 7	4 3	4 14	5 11	64 9	65 9	60 11	65 13	12
13	Do. District	22 0	20 13	23 9	23 9	16 3	17 7	19 6	19 7	1 4	1 7	1 9	1 9	4 10	4 9	5 2	2 13	0 15	2 3	5 11	3 1	45 0	46 7	55 6	50 7	13
14	Jhang ...	17 12	18 3	20 6	21 1	27 7	28 15	35 5	32 2	0 14	0 13	1 5	1 8	3 1	5 5	2 10	3 5	2 2	3 12	3 14	4 13	51 4	57 6	63 8	62 13	14
15	Montgomery ...	19 13	19 4	23 9	25 1	18 1	19 13	17 11	18 8	0 14	1 1	1 0	1 2	4 9	3 5	4 6	5 0	3 1	2 15	3 12	4 6	46 6	46 6	49 7	54 2	15
16	Lahore Central	20 3	24 0	30 13	29 2	29 6	33 3	34 13	30 12	3 10	2 15	3 7	3 10	5 9	4 7	3 14	3 11	9 7	6 2	9 13	9 10	68 3	70 11	81 12	76 12	16
17	Do. Female	16 5	18 8	25 2	26 6	32 3	28 9	34 14	36 4	3 13	4 0	2 12	3 7	4 8	2 4	5 12	2 10	6 9	6 14	8 3	9 2	63 6	60 3	76 11	77 12	17
18	Do. District	18 8	20 4	27 9	27 1	17 0	17 14	20 10	17 9	2 10	3 7	2 12	1 14	4 1	2 11	2 14	3 0	3 1	2 13	3 1	2 0	45 4	47 1	56 14	51 7	18
19	Amritsar ...	20 9	20 14	24 15	25 9	31 7	36 5	34 13	29 2	4 5	4 9	3 6	2 10	3 15	3 3	2 4	2 9	3 12	2 8	3 8	5 6	64 0	67 7	68 15	65 4	19
20	Gurdáspur ...	19 2	18 1	21 11	22 11	34 2	32 4	35 5	30 12	1 1	1 8	2 0	0 14	3 9	4 0	2 11	2 3	3 8	2 3	3 13	3 10	60 6	58 10	65 8	60 2	20
21	Siálkot ...	19 5	19 7	24 11	23 0	16 5	20 8	19 11	20 2	0 12	1 8	2 6	1 1	3 14	2 4	7 5	3 7	1 10	2 6	4 10	2 16	43 14	46 1	56 13	50 0	21
22	Gujrát ...	17 14	18 2	21 12	23 5	29 4	30 3	35 12	33 12	0 9	1 8	1 7	1 7	2 8	3 1	2 2	0 3	2 6	2 6	3 11	5 8	52 9	55 6	64 12	64 3	22
23	Gujránwála ...	18 13	18 8	21 11	23 2	21 13	23 4	24 0	23 6	0 15	1 13	1 12	1 3	3 2	2 7	3 5	2 8	1 15	2 11	4 1	2 15	46 10	48 11	54 12	53 2	23
24	Chenáwán Central	21 11	22 15	31 7	27 15	31 11	33 4	29 14	36 6	1 5	2 3	1 11	1 14	3 1	4 7	4 1	5 9	2 11	2 12	3 4	5 3	60 7	65 9	70 5	76 15	24
25	Shahpur ...	16 6	16 4	21 3	22 1	29 0	32 7	33 13	29 12	0 13	1 0	0 13	1 12	3 14	6 2	2 5	3 1	3 4	2 12	3 13	4 10	53 5	59 9	61 15	61 5	25
26	Jhelum ...	19 7	19 12	23 13	24 14	23 2	29 15	33 0	24 11	1 15	1 10	1 6	1 0	2 14	3 4	1 11	3 4	3 11	3 1	3 11	4 13	51 1	57 10	63 11	58 11	26
27	Ráwalpindi ...	24 7	20 12	26 13	27 8	18 6	17 6	20 1	18 7	3 4	2 13	1 9	1 11	4 10	2 11	2 14	3 10	5 0	4 11	5 0	4 2	55 11	48 5	56 4	55 5	27
28	Abbottabad ...	18 7	19 12	29 10	34 5	60 5	89 5	72 6	60 2	1 15	3 0	2 9	1 5	3 12	4 3	2 7	6 4	17 14	19 7	10 12	5 8	102 5	135 11	117 13	97 8	28
29	Peshawar ...	17 10	18 11	21 1	24 15	28 11	27 3	28 7	26 9	2 4	2 6	1 9	2 5	2 11	4 9	1 12	2 11	3 10	4 4	2 1	5 6	54 14	57 1	54 14	61 13	29
30	Kohát ...	17 13	14 13	22 2	24 3	52 5	54 1	43 8	64 6	1 5	2 3	2 0	2 1	3 12	4 10	6 0	2 1	5 2	5 3	5 0	10 4	80 5	80 14	78 11	108 2	30
31	Bannu ...	15 11	11 13	16 14	20 15	39 8	53 4	41 3	48 10	0 15	0 12	0 11	1 2	1 7	2 5	1 6	1 10	4 5	5 1	5 6	11 14	61 14	72 3	65 8	84 3	31
32	D. I. Khan ...	19 14	16 9	23 0	25 10	27 10	29 6	32 8	29 13	1 5	2 5	2 5	1 14	5 8	3 6	3 5	1 14	4 12	3 12	5 14	5 3	59 4	57 6	67 0	64 7	32
33	D. G. Khan ...	20 15	19 1	22 6	24 9	28 10	26 8	29 7	28 2	1 3	1 12	1 3	1 12	3 5	2 6	3 12	2 13	2 5	2 0	2 6	5 2	56 9	51 11	59 1	63 7	33
	Total ..	2,57,994 0	2,49,752 0	3,60,983 0	3,18,506 0	3,43,973 0	3,45,323 0	3,47,578 0	3,49,051 0	27,605 0	29,775 0	25,807 0	25,965 0	51,010 0	45,658 0	44,127 0	46,843 0	55,493 0	46,437 0	60,438 0	64,875 0	7,36,075 0	7,16,944 0	7,78,583 0	8,04,240 0	
	Average ...	20 1	20 3	24 10	25 4	26 10	27 13	28 5	27 9	2 2	2 6	2 1	2 1	3 15	3 11	3 10	3 10	4 5	3 12	4 15	5 2	57 1	57 13	63 10	63 9	

STATEMENT

SHOWING THE EMPLOYMENT OF CONVICTS IN THE

1	2	3	4	5	6				
						AVERAGE			
						A	ON PRISON		
Serial No.	JAILS.	Average number not sentenced to labour.	Average number under sentence of labour on working days.	Average number sick.	Average number convalescent and infirm.	On unremunerative labour.	B Prison officers.	C Prison servants.	D Gardening.
1	Hissár	7	252	12	1	...	8	25	18
2	Rohtak	1	149	2	...	...	5	17	11
3	Delhi	10	467	40	259	...	34	46	25
4	Karnál	3	115	5	...	...	3	11	8
5	Umballa	4	748	13	106	...	45	65	28
6	Simla	...	11	...	1	...	...	2	5
7	Dharmsála	1	108	2	13	...	1	9	6
8	Hoshiárpur	3	48	3	7	...	...	7	10
9	Jullundur	8	289	6	16	...	22	30	12
10	Ludhiána	2	215	14	33	...	3	23	19
11	Ferozepore	6	362	21	60	...	6	34	10
12	Mooltan Central	1	894	56	548	...	71	105	106
13	„ District	5	674	32	95	...	36	67	40
14	Jhang	3	225	6	42	...	9	31	6
15	Montgomery	2	733	22	42	...	60	64	40
16	Lahore Central	1	1,279	114	212	...	53	173	1
17	„ Female	1	123	9	47	...	7	12	...
18	„ District	7	524	32	165	...	26	70	56
19	Amritsar	6	290	19	47	...	23	33	16
20	Gurdáspur	1	216	5	33	...	8	19	15
21	Siálkot	...	436	17	62	...	15	41	25
22	Gujrát	3	180	4	25	...	...	17	9
23	Gujránwála	4	388	9	49	...	17	42	22
24	Chenáwán Central	...	730	27	26	...	77	70	48
25	Shahpur	2	254	7	9	...	9	27	5
26	Jhelum	33	279	9	...	...	7	22	12
27	Ráwalpindi	11	674	33	55	...	21	68	21
28	Abbottabad	3	55	3	...	...	5	6	11
29	Peshá̄war	9	385	24	119	...	15	38	12
30	Kohát	5	83	5	6	...	...	11	9
31	Bannu	6	77	3	1	...	2	13	10
32	Dera Ismail Khan	5	366	16	28	...	7	40	14
33	Dera Ghází Khan	3	260	11	34	...	10	31	15
	Total ...	156	11,884	581	2,141	...	600	1,269	640

No. XII.—(*FINANCIAL*).

JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1892.

7									8	9			10
NUMBER EMPLOYED ON WORKING DAYS.										RATIO PER CENT. ON COLUMN 4 OF THOSE EMPLOYED ON WORKING DAYS AS			
DUTIES.		ON JAIL BUILDINGS.				K	L						
		Additions and alterations.		*New Jails.*			*Public Works.*						
E	F	G	H	I	J		a	b					
Employed in preparing articles for use or consumption in Jails, e.g., wheat-grinding, manufacturing of prison clothing, &c.	Jail repairs.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.	Manufactures.	Public Works Jails.	Other extra mural labor.	Average number of prisoners hired out to municipalities, private individuals, or departments other than the Public Works Department.	Prison officers.	Prison servants.	On manufactures (7 K).	Serial No.
63	15		7	..	...	108	.	.	..	3	10	43	1
49	13	8	3	..	...	46	...	...	...	3	11	31	2
135	5	...	...	...	..	182	...	...	...	7	10	39	3
32	4	...	...	..	..	52	...	...	...	3	10	45	4
65	10	...	...	...	403	120	...	...	...	6	9	16	5
1	..	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	18	18	6
23	...	...	.	...	...	67	..	...	...	1	8	62	7
4	1	...	4	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	15	31	8
96	7	...	...	...	...	119	...	...	...	8	10	41	9
68	...	...	4	...	...	85	...	...	...	1	11	40	10
77	15	...	4	...	...	195	...	...	...	2	9	54	11
381	...	98	...	..	...	63	..	...	...	8	12	7	12
179	...	...	4	...	...	316	...	...	...	5	10	47	13
45	...	...	...	...	...	125	...	...	...	4	14	56	14
112	...	331	93	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	9	...	15
266	43	29	...	..	...	696	...	...	...	4	14	54	16
1	17	...	...	...	...	77	...	...	...	6	10	63	17
92	16	...	...	...	...	232	...	...	...	5	13	44	18
43	16	...	...	...	...	140	...	...	...	8	11	48	19
44	...	...	1	...	...	126	...	...	...	1	9	58	20
74	3	...	...	...	...	179	...	...	...	3	9	41	21
27	6	...	...	...	...	117	...	...	...	...	9	65	22
56	17	...	...	...	...	236	...	...	...	4	11	62	23
72	159	15	...	...	...	98	138	...	...	11	10	13	24
51	13	...	3	...	...	139	...	...	...	4	11	55	25
75	19	...	3	...	...	131	...	...	...	3	8	47	26
235	6	...	...	...	...	296	...	...	...	3	10	44	27
4	3	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	9	11	...	28
117	29	...	...	...	...	130	...	...	..	4	10	34	29
11	5	...	...	...	...	42	...	...	...	...	13	51	30
12	2	...	...	...	...	34	1	...	...	3	17	44	31
84	7	...	...	...	...	198	...	...	...	2	11	54	32
56	7	4	10	...	...	116	..	...	..	4	12	45	33
2,650	438	480	136	...	427	4,482	139	...	...	5	11	38	

STATEMENT No. XIII—(*FINANCIAL*).

SHOWING THE NET CASH EARNINGS OF CONVICTS SENTENCED TO LABOUR IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1892.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Serial No.	JAILS.	Average number sentenced to labour.	Average number employed on Jail manufactures.	Cash balance on manufacturing account in hand on the 1st January 1892.	Cash drawn on manufacturing account during year.	Total.	Paid into Treasury on manufacturing account.	Cash balance in hand on manufacturing account on the 31st December 1892.	Total.	Cash earnings, being total of column 10 less total of column 7.	Average earning per head calculated on column 3.	Average earning per head calculated on column 4.	Serial No.
				Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
1	Hissár	252	115	...	3,405 11	3,405 11	4,573 6	...	4,573 6	1,167 11	4 10	10 2	1
2	Rohtak	152	52	...	2,399 13	2,399 13	2,966 12	...	2,966 12	566 15	3 12	10 14	2
3	Delhi	457	182	...	9,516 12	9,516 12	10,550 13	...	10,550 13	1,034 1	2 4	5 11	3
4	Karnál	113	52	...	1,960 14	1,960 14	3,720 2	...	3,720 2	1,759 4	15 9	33 13	4
5	Umballa	748	523	...	6,124 2	6,124 2	19,311 5	...	19,311 5	13,187 3	17 10	25 3	5
6	Simla	11	2	...	53 14	53 14	288 11	...	288 11	234 13	21 6	117 6	6
7	Dharmsála	108	67	...	2,371 2	2,371 2	4,065 15	...	4,065 15	1,694 13	15 11	25 5	7
8	Hoshiárpur	48	19	...	152 10	152 10	464 7	...	464 7	311 13	6 8	16 7	8
9	Jullundur	289	119	...	7,035 10	7,035 10	11,971 7	...	11,971 7	4,935 13	17 1	41 8	9
10	Ludhiána	215	89	...	9,447 15	9,447 15	11,303 3	...	11,303 3	1,855 4	8 10	20 14	10
11	Ferozepore	363	199	...	5,706 11	5,706 11	7,691 12	...	7,691 12	1,985 1	5 7	10 0	11
12	Mooltan Central	894	161	...	8,598 0	8,598 0	11,538 0	...	11,538 0	2,940 0	3 5	18 4	12
13	Do. District	676	320	...	10,173 5	10,173 5	14,477 1	...	14,477 1	4,303 12	6 6	13 7	13
14	Jhang	225	125	...	3,133 11	3,133 11	6,201 8	...	6,201 8	3,067 13	13 10	24 9	14
15	Montgomery	733	424	...	10,186 2	10,186 2	32,258 11	...	32,258 11	22,072 9	30 2	52 1	15
16	Lahore Central	1,279	725	...	47,441 11	47,441 11	92,177 13	...	92,177 13	44,736 2	35 0	61 11	16
17	Do. Female	123	77	...	2,945 0	2,945 0	2,066 12	...	2,066 12	—878 4	...	...	17
18	Do. District	524	232	...	5,938 14	5,938 14	10,471 8	..	10,471 8	4,532 10	8 10	19 9	18
19	Amritsar	292	140	...	4,220 7	4,220 7	7,029 8	...	7,029 8	2,809 1	9 10	20 1	19
20	Gurdáspur	216	127	...	4,389 6	4,389 6	7,658 6	...	7,658 6	3,269 0	15 2	25 12	20
21	Siálkot	428	179	...	8,831 14	8,831 14	15,323 7	...	15,323 7	6,491 9	15 3	36 4	21
22	Gujrát	179	117	...	2,703 5	2,703 5	5,038 7	...	5,038 7	2,335 2	13 1	19 15	22
23	Gujránwála	383	236	...	4,251 3	4,251 3	7,549 14	...	7,549 14	3,298 11	8 10	14 0	23
24	Chenáwán Central	730	251	...	2,928 15	2,928 15	9,889 6	...	9,889 6	6,960 7	9 9	27 12	24
25	Sháhpur	254	142	...	4,943 10	4,943 10	6,882 0	...	6,882 0	1,938 6	7 10	13 10	25
26	Jhelum	283	134	...	2,711 12	2,711 12	4,192 15	...	4,192 15	1,481 3	5 4	11 1	26
27	Ráwalpindi	677	296	...	17,218 1	17,218 1	19,141 6	...	19,141 6	1,923 5	2 13	6 8	27
28	Abbottabad	61	24	...	...	...	1,069 0	...	1,069 0	1,069 0	17 8	44 9	28
29	Pesháwar	384	130	...	6,581 11	6,581 11	7,969 7	...	7,969 7	1,387 12	3 10	10 11	29
30	Kohát	83	42	...	1,004 8	1.004 8	1,631 2	...	1,631 2	626 10	7 9	14 15	30
31	Bannu	77	35	...	2,319 0	2,319 0	3,695 11	...	3,695 11	1,376 11	17 14	39 5	31
32	Dera Ismail Khan	366	198	...	4,087 15	4,087 15	9,328 13	...	9.328 13	5,240 14	14 5	26 8	32
33	Dera Gházi Khan	260	130	...	5,031 5	5,031 5	8,028 3	...	8,028 3	2,996 14	11 8	23 1	33
	Total	11,883	5,664	...	2,07,814 13	2,07,814 13	3,60,526 11	...	3,60,526 11	1,52,711 14	12 14	26 15	

STATEMENT No. XIIIA.—(*FINANCIAL*).

STATEMENT SHOWING THE TRUE RESULTS OF THE MANUFACTORY OPERATIONS IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1892.

(Ordered in para. 11 of Punjab Government Review of Jail Report 1891.)

STATEMENT SHOWING THE RESULT OF THE MANUFACTORY OPERATIONS

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
				Debits.								Cre		
Serial No.	Jails.	Average number of convicts sentenced to labour during the year.	Average number of convicts employed on manufactures during the year.	Cash in hand on 1st January.	Value of raw materials in stock on 1st January.	Value of manufactured goods in stock on 1st January.	Value of tools and plant on 1st January.	Outstanding balance due on 1st January	Total (cols. 5 to 9).	Cash drawn from Treasury during the year.	Grand Total (cols. 10 and 11).	Amount paid into Treasury during year (1st January to 31st December) on manufacturing account including adjustments by transfer.		
												A.	B.	C.
												On account value of work done during the year.	Amount of outstandings of previous years realized.	Total.
1	Hissár	252	115	...	153	62	534	23	772	3,406	4,178	4,553	21	4,574
2	Rohtak	152	52	...	217	296	868	66	1,447	2,400	3,847	2,904	63	2,967
3	Delhi	457	182	...	615	1,690	1,460	224	3,989	9,516	13,505	10,035	516	10,551
4	Karnál	113	52	...	322	401	512	291	1,526	1,961	3,487	3,418	302	3,720
5	Umballa	748	523	...	3	1,157	255	378	1,793	6,124	7,917	18,937	374	19,311
6	Simla	11	2	...	85	23	127	..	235	54	289	288	...	288
7	Dharmsála	108	67	...	184	408	158	50	885	2,371	3,256	4,016	50	4,066
8	Hoshiárpur	48	19	...	10	38	18	41	107	153	260	423	41	464
9	Jullundur	289	119	.	1,027	1,649	1,207	196	4,079	7,035	11,114	11,815	156	11,971
10	Ludhiána	215	89	...	394	173	568	...	1,135	9,448	10,583	11,303	...	11,303
11	Ferozepore	363	109	..	160	790	576	780	2,315	5,707	8,022	6,912	780	7,692
12	Mooltan Cent. ...	894	161	...	138	86	247	..	471	8,598	9,069	11,538	...	11,538
13	Do. Dist. ...	676	320	...	773	2,219	2,418	334	5,744	10,173	15,917	14,160	317	14,477
14	Jhang	225	125	...	537	1,302	625	524	2,988	3,134	6,122	5,709	493	6,202
15	Montgomery ...	733	424	...	324	705	904	3	1,936	10,186	12,122	32,256	3	32,259
16	Lahore Cent. ...	1,279	725	...	8,726	3,725	35,137	30,388	77,976	47,442	1,25,418	62,178	30,000	92,178
17	Do. Female ...	123	77	...	126	68	469	154	817	2,945	3,762	2,067	...	2,067
18	Do. District ...	524	232	...	392	467	822	830	2,511	5,939	8,450	8,277	2,195	10,472
19	Amritsar	292	140	...	203	418	805	623	2,139	4,220	6,359	6,518	512	7,030
20	Gurdáspur	216	127	...	250	978	673	948	2,849	4,389	7,238	6,710	948	7,658
21	Siálkoto	428	179	...	253	1,766	1,000	1,731	5,350	8,832	14,182	13,593	1,731	15,324
22	Gujrát	179	117	...	520	482	599	924	2,525	2,703	5,228	4,114	924	5,038
23	Gujránwála	383	236	...	33	538	265	204	1,040	4,251	5,291	7,399	151	7,550
24	Chenáwán Cent. ...	730	251	...	57	30	1,013	...	1,100	2,929	4,029	7,107	2,782	9,889
25	Shahpur	254	142	...	733	342	682	684	2,441	4,944	7,385	6,227	655	6,882
26	Jhelum	283	134	...	599	424	239	238	1,500	2,712	4,212	4,112	81	4,193
27	Ráwalpindi	677	296	..	1,793	2,469	2,019	825	7,106	17,218	24,324	18,316	825	19,141
28	Abbottábád	61	24	..	...	...	...	119	119	...	119	1,069	...	1,069
29	Peshawar	384	130	...	1,001	496	1,307	1,727	4,531	6,582	11,113	6,242	1,727	7,969
30	Kohát	83	42	...	258	136	100	777	1,271	1,004	2,275	854	777	1,631
31	Bannu	77	35	...	147	165	689	57	1,058	2,319	3,377	3,639	57	3,696
32	Dera I. Khan ...	366	198	...	1,456	1,851	380	1,571	5,258	4,088	9,346	7,758	1,571	9,329
33	Dera G. Khan ...	260	130	...	351	500	426	102	1,388	5,032	6,420	7,926	102	8,028
	Total ...	11,888	5,064	...	21,840	25,962	57,787	44,812	1,50,401	2,07,815	3,58,216	3,12,373	48,154	3,60,527

No. XIII A.—(*FINANCIAL*).

IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1892.

14	15	16	17	18			19	20	21	22		23		24		25		26
DITS.																		
Cash in hand on 31st December.	Value of raw materials in store on 31st December.	Value of manufactured goods in stock on 31st December.	Value of tools and plant on 31st December.	*Outstanding balance on 31st December.*			Total (cols. 13 to 18).	Cash profits for the year (difference between cols. 11 and 13a).	Gross profits (difference between cols. 12 and 19).	Average annual earning of those sentenced to labour (col. 3 on col. 20).		Average annual earning of those employed on manufactures (col. 4 on col. 20).		Average earning of those sentenced to labour (col. 3 on col. 21).		Average earning of those employed on manufactures (col. 4 on col. 21).		Serial No.
				A	B	C												
				Of previous years.	Of the year under report.	Total.												
										Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	
...	204	457	513	2	154	156	5,994	1,147	1,816	4	9	10	0	7	3	15	13	1
...	682	444	777	3	147	150	5,020	504	1,173	3	5	0	11	7	11	22	9	2
...	728	2,035	1,530	4	677	681	15,525	510	2,020	1	2	2	14	4	7	11	2	3
...	205	479	378	...	286	286	5,068	1,457	1,581	12	14	8	4	14	0	30	6	4
...	9	1,136	335	4	621	625	21,418	12,813	13,501	17	2	24	8	18	1	25	13	5
...	...	21	108	...	...	...	417	234	128	21	4	117	0	11	10	64	0	6
...	184	445	152	...	38	38	4,885	1,645	1,620	15	4	24	9	15	1	24	5	7
...	...	20	18	...	16	16	524	270	264	5	10	14	3	5	8	13	14	8
...	285	580	1,028	40	145	185	14,058	4,780	2,944	16	9	40	3	10	3	24	12	9
...	000	211	500	...	2	2	12,985	1,855	2,402	8	10	20	13	11	3	27	0	10
...	307	764	404	...	387	387	9,644	1,205	1,022	3	5	6	1	4	7	8	2	11
...	116	167	240	...	...	...	12,061	2,040	2,092	3	5	18	4	3	6	18	9	12
...	632	2,548	1,170	8	1,166	1,174	20,001	3,087	4,084	5	14	12	7	6	1	12	12	13
...	260	1,475	531	31	645	676	9,153	2,575	3,031	11	7	20	10	13	8	24	4	14
...	633	436	601	...	...	...	33,029	22,070	21,807	30	2	52	1	29	12	51	7	15
...	10,019	15,318	31,439	388	17,277	17,665	1,06,619	14,736	41,201	11	8	20	5	32	3	56	13	16
...	1,224	200	469	154	9	163	4,222	−878	400	...		...		3	12	5	15	17
...	493	767	836	...	806	806	13,374	2,338	4,024	4	7	10	1	9	6	21	4	18
...	381	268	880	111	570	681	9,240	2,298	2,881	7	14	16	7	9	14	20	9	19
...	100	517	654	...	690	690	9,628	2,321	2,390	10	12	18	4	11	1	18	13	20
...	490	1,312	857	...	1,445	1,445	10,428	4,761	5,246	11	2	26	9	12	4	29	3	21
...	242	543	377	...	1,761	1,761	7,001	1,411	2,733	7	14	12	1	15	4	23	6	22
...	195	577	198	53	851	904	9,424	3,148	4,133	8	3	13	5	10	12	17	8	23
...	302	41	667	...	14	14	10,013	4,178	6,884	5	11	16	4	9	7	27	7	24
...	500	1,194	619	29	597	626	9,681	1,283	2,406	5	1	9	1	9	13	17	9	25
...	468	887	219	157	...	157	5,924	1,400	1,712	4	15	10	7	6	0	12	12	26
...	620	5,151	2,254	...	1,334	1,334	28,500	1,098	4,176	1	10	3	11	6	3	14	2	27
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1,070	1,069	951	17	8	44	8	17	9	41	9	28
...	852	46	1,128	...	4,178	4,178	14,173	−340	3,000	...		...		7	15	23	9	29
...	205	181	92	...	377	377	2,480	−150	211	...		...		2	0	5	0	30
...	341	57	664	...	59	59	4,817	1,320	1,440	17	2	37	11	18	11	41	2	31
...	943	1,021	458	...	617	617	12,368	3,670	3,022	10	0	18	8	8	4	15	4	32
...	517	1,162	478	...	128	128	10,313	2,894	3,893	11	2	22	4	14	15	29	15	33
...	23,196	40,576	50,734	984	35,006	35,990	5,11,023	1,04,558	1,52,807	8	13	18	7	12	14	27	0	

STATEMENT No. XIV—(*FINANCIAL*).

SHOWING THE NET COST OF THE PRISONERS IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1892.

1	2	3	4		5		6		7		8		9
Serial No.	JAILS.	Total cost of maintenance (column 10, Statement X).	Average cost of maintenance per head (column 11, Statement X).		Total cash earnings (column 11, Statement XIII).		Average cash earnings per head of average strength.		Net cost to Government (column 3, minus column 5).		Average net cost per head of average strength (column 4, minus column 6).		Serial No.
		Rs.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	
1	Hissár...	16,365	58	9	1,167	11	4	2	15,197	5	54	7	1
2	Rohtak	11,079	67	2	566	15	3	6	10,512	1	63	12	2
3	Delhi...	30,168	63	15	1,034	1	2	3	29,133	15	61	12	3
4	Karnál	9,486	71	14	1,759	4	13	5	7,726	12	58	9	4
5	Umballa	48,231	62	5	13,187	3	17	0	35,043	13	45	5	5
6	Simla	3,081	207	3	234	13	15	10	2,846	3	191	9	6
7	Dharmsála	10,790	93	13	1,694	13	14	12	9,095	3	79	1	7
8	Hoshiárpur	6,155	93	4	311	13	4	12	5,843	3	88	8	8
9	Jullundur	17,535	58	1	4,935	13	16	5	12,599	3	41	12	9
10	Ludhiána	16,356	68	15	1,855	4	7	13	14,500	12	61	2	10
11	Ferozepore	19,944	51	3	1,985	1	5	1	17,958	15	46	2	11
12	Mooltan Central ...	58,905	65	13	2,940	0	3	5	55,965	0	62	8	12
13	,, District ...	35,061	50	7	4,303	12	6	3	30,757	4	44	4	13
14	Jhang	15,559	62	13	3,067	13	12	6	12,491	3	50	7	14
15	Montgomery	40,504	54	2	22,072	9	29	7	18,431	7	24	11	15
16	Lahore Central ...	98,317	76	12	44,736	2	34	14	53,580	14	41	14	16
17	,, Female ...	9,646	77	13	—878	4	—7	1	10,524	4	84	14	17
18	,, District ...	27,556	51	8	4,532	10	8	7	23,023	6	43	1	18
19	Amritsar	20,150	65	4	2,809	1	9	1	17,340	15	56	3	19
20	Gurdáspur	14,202	60	2	3,269	0	13	13	10,933	0	46	5	20
21	Siálkot	23,547	50	10	6,491	9	13	13	17,055	7	36	13	21
22	Gujrát...	13,160	64	3	2,335	2	11	6	10,824	14	52	13	22
23	Gujránwála	21,899	53	2	3,298	11	8	0	18,600	5	45	2	23
24	Chenáwán Central ...	56,161	76	15	6,960	7	9	9	49,200	9	67	6	24
25	Shahpur	16,766	61	5	1,938	6	7	1	14,827	10	54	4	25
26	Jhelum	19,658	58	11	1,481	3	4	7	18,176	13	54	4	26
27	Ráwalpindi	40,986	55	5	1,923	5	2	9	39,062	11	52	12	27
28	Abbottabad	8,832	97	8	1,069	0	11	12	7,763	0	85	12	28
29	Peshávar	28,611	61	13	1,387	12	3	0	27,223	4	58	13	29
30	Kohát	12,480	103	2	626	10	5	3	11,853	6	97	15	30
31	Bannu...	9,952	84	3	1,376	11	11	9	8,575	5	72	10	31
32	Dera Ismail Khan ...	24,921	64	7	5,240	14	13	9	19,680	2	50	14	32
33	Dera Ghází Khan ...	18,177	62	7	2,996	14	10	4	15,180	2	52	3	33
	Total ...	8,04,240	63	9	1,52,711	14	12	1	6,51,528	2	51	8	

STATEMENT No. XV.—(*VITAL.*)

SHOWING THE SICKNESS AND MORTALITY AMONG PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1892.

STATEMENT

SHOWING THE SICKNESS AND MORTALITY AMONG PRISONERS OF

1	2		3			4		
Serial No.	Jails.		Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the Jails devoted to convicts, under-trials and civil prisoners, respectively, but exclusive of Hospital and Observation Cells.			Average daily strength.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Hissar	Convicts	200	12	212	257	2	259
		Under-trials	21	...	21	19	...	19
		Civil Prisoners ...	7	...	7	2	...	2
		Total ...	228	12	240	278	2	280
2	Rohtak...	Convicts	180	13	193	152	1	153
		Under-trials... ...	15	4	19	11	1	12
		Civil Prisoners ...	4	...	4	...	...	...
		Total ...	199	17	216	163	2	165
3	Delhi	Convicts	471	27	498	453	14	467
		Under-trials	...	...	...	4	...	4
		Civil Prisoners ...	10	3	13	1	...	1
		Total ...	481	30	511	458	14	472
4	Karnal	Convicts	144	6	150	113	3	116
		Under-trials	13	...	13	16	...	16
		Civil Prisoners ...	5	..	5	...	...	...
		Total ...	162	6	168	129	3	132
5	Umballa	Convicts	707	27	734	741	11	752
		Under-trials	105	...	105	18	2	20
		Civil Prisoners ...	7	..	7	3	...	3
		Total ...	819	27	846	762	13	775
6	Simla	Convicts	29	5	34	11	...	11
		Under-trials... ...	...	...	...	3	...	3
		Civil Prisoners ...	4	2	6	1	...	1
		Total ...	33	7	40	15	...	15
7	Dharmsala	Convicts	108	15	123	99	10	109
		Under-trials	16	...	16	5	1	6
		Civil Prisoners ...	3	...	3	...	...	...
		Total ...	127	15	142	104	11	115
8	Hoshiarpur	Convicts	50	8	58	48	3	51
		Under-trials... ...	28	8	36	14	1	15
		Civil Prisoners ...	12	...	12	...	...	...
		Total ...	90	16	106	62	4	66
9	Jullundur	Convicts	231	16	247	286	11	297
		Under-trials... ...	17	...	17	4	1	5
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	248	16	264	290	12	302
10	Ludhiana	Convicts	229	24	253	203	14	217
		Under-trials... ...	35	...	35	18	1	19
		Civil Prisoners ..	17	2	19	2	...	2
		Total ...	281	26	307	223	15	238
11	Ferozepore	Convicts	375	6	381	363	6	369
		Under-trials	11	...	11	17	1	18
		Civil Prisoners ...	6	...	6	5	...	5
		Total ...	392	6	398	385	7	392
12	Mooltan Central ...	Convicts	1,154	...	1,154	895	...	895
		Under-trials	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1,154	...	1,154	895	...	895

No. XV.—(*VITAL.*)

ALL CLASSES IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1892.

5			6			7			8		
Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into Hospital.			Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of Hospital.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
345	3	348	713	7	720	12	...	12	6	...	6
37	...	37	6	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
386	3	389	719	8	727	12	...	12	6	...	6
214	3	217	256	1	257	2	...	2	1	1	2
34	3	37	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
250	6	256	261	1	262	2	...	2	1	1	2
540	26	566	1,512	41	1,553	38	2	40	15	...	15
...	...	...	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
540	26	566	1,579	41	1,560	38	2	40	15	...	15
129	5	134	224	7	231	5	...	5	9	...	9
34	...	34	16	...	16	1	...	1	1	...	1
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
163	5	168	241	7	248	6	...	6	10	...	10
855	8	863	584	18	602	13	...	13	11	...	11
6	...	6	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
861	8	869	584	19	603	13	...	13	11	...	11
16	1	17	13	2	15	...	...	...	1	..	1
7	1	8	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	2	28	14	2	16	...	...	...	1	...	1
111	22	133	63	3	66	2	...	2	...	..	...
18	2	20	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
131	24	155	66	3	69	2	...	2	...	...	...
77	6	83	160	16	176	3	...	3	...	...	...
25	3	28	40	4	44	...	...	...	1	...	1
2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
104	9	113	200	20	220	3	...	3	1	...	1
354	11	365	244	9	253	6	...	6	5	...	5
14	2	16	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
370	13	383	247	9	256	6	...	6	5	...	5
238	12	250	468	22	490	13	1	14	9	...	9
38	1	39	31	1	32	1	...	1	...	...	...
6	...	6	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
282	13	295	500	23	523	14	1	15	9	...	9
434	8	442	845	18	863	20	1	21	17	1	18
39	2	41	74	5	79	1	...	1	3	...	3
10	...	10	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
483	10	493	923	23	946	21	1	22	20	1	21
895	...	895	2,179	...	2,179	56	...	56	41	...	41
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
895	...	895	2,179	...	2,179	56	...	56	41	...	41

SHOWING THE SICKNESS AND MORTALITY AMONG PRISONERS OF

1	2		3			4		
Serial No.	Jails.		Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the Jails devoted to convicts, under-trials and civil prisoners, respectively, but exclusive of Hospital and Observation Cells.			Average daily strength.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
13	Mooltan District ...	Convicts	664	32	696	667	14	681
		Under-trials ...	9	15	24	12	1	13
		Civil Prisoners ...	14	4	18	2	...	2
		Total ...	687	51	738	681	15	696
14	Jhang	Convicts	262	15	277	225	3	228
		Under-trials ...	24	...	24	19	...	19
		Civil Prisoners ...	.	...	...	1	...	1
		Total ...	286	15	301	245	3	248
15	Montgomery	Convicts	638	27	665	734	1	735
		Under-trials... ...	...	...	...	13	...	13
		Civil Prisoners ...	4	...	4	1	...	1
		Total ...	642	27	669	748	1	749
16	Lahore Central ...	Convicts	1,654	...	1,654	1,280	...	1,280
		Under-trials	...	...	...	1	...	1
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1,654	...	1,654	1,281	...	1,281
17	Lahore Female ...	Convicts	...	272	272	...	124	124
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners ...	..	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	272	272	...	124	124
18	Lahore District ...	Convicts	532	...	532	531	...	531
		Under-trials ...	20	...	20	3	...	3
		Civil Prisoners ...	15	...	15	3	...	3
		Total ..	567	...	567	537	...	537
19	Amritsar	Convicts	206	11	217	290	8	298
		Under-trials ...	9	...	9	9	...	9
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	3	...	3
		Total ...	215	11	226	302	8	310
20	Gurdaspur	Convicts	200	13	213	209	8	217
		Under-trials ...	22	...	22	17	1	18
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	2	...	2
		Total ...	222	13	235	228	9	237
21	Sialkot...	Convicts	404	14	418	413	15	428
		Under-trials ...	22	...	22	32	2	34
		Civil Prisoners ...	7	...	7	7	...	7
		Total ...	433	14	447	452	17	469
22	Gujrat	Convicts	136	3	139	177	5	182
		Under-trials ...	15	...	15	22	1	23
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	151	3	154	199	6	205
23	Gujranwala	Convicts	286	13	299	379	8	387
		Under-trials ...	40	...	40	23	1	24
		Civil Prisoners ...	10	...	10	2	...	2
		Total ...	336	13	349	404	9	413
24	Chenawan Central ...	Convicts	936	...	936	730	...	730
		Under trials ...	...	...	...	...	..	...
		Civil Prisoners ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	936	...	936	730	...	730

No. XV.—(*continued*).

ALL CLASSES IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1892.

5			6			7			8		
Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into Hospital.			Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of Hospital.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
768	14	782	891	12	903	31	1	32	20	...	20
32	2	34	15	..	15	1	..	1	1	...	1
8	...	8	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	..
808	16	824	907	12	919	32	1	33	21	...	21
344	5	349	293	3	296	6	...	6	6	...	6
40	...	40	9	..	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	3	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..
387	5	392	302	3	305	6	...	6	6	...	6
836	...	836	956	...	956	22	..	22	23	...	23
6	...	6	7	1	8	.	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
842	...	842	963	1	964	22	...	22	23	..	23
1,351	...	1,351	5,812	...	5,812	114	...	114	48	...	48
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,351	...	1,351	5,812	...	5,812	114	...	114	48	...	48
...	147	147	...	493	493	...	9	9	...	5	5
...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
...	148	148	...	494	494	...	9	9	...	5	5
596	...	596	1,288	...	1,288	32	...	32	19	...	19
10	...	10	13	...	13	1	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
606	...	606	1,301	...	1,301	33	...	33	19	...	19
415	10	425	863	20	883	18	1	19	21	...	21
21	...	21	27	...	27	...	...	..	...	...	...
7	...	7	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
443	10	453	890	20	910	18	1	19	21	...	21
252	7	259	387	21	408	5	...	5	8	...	8
31	1	32	15	1	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	..	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
289	8	297	402	22	424	5	...	5	8	...	8
404	24	518	646	20	666	16	1	17	9	1	10
32	2	34	17	1	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
527	26	553	663	21	684	16	1	17	9	1	10
235	10	245	321	12	333	4	...	4	6	...	6
39	3	42	19	...	19	...	...	...	..	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
274	13	287	340	12	352	4	...	4	6	...	6
503	9	512	398	6	404	9	...	9	5	...	5
57	1	58	6	...	6	..	...	...	...	...	...
6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
566	10	576	404	6	410	9	...	9	5	...	5
1,019	...	1,019	1,940	...	1,940	27	...	27	6	...	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	..
1,019	...	1,019	1,940	...	1,940	27	...	27	6	...	6

SHOWING THE SICKNESS AND MORTALITY AMONG PRISONERS OF

Serial No.	Jails.		9 Deaths from fevers. M.	F.	Total.	10 Deaths from bowel-complaints. M.	F.	Total.	11 Deaths from cholera. M.	F.	Total.
1	Hissar	Convicts	2	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...
		Under-trials	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	2	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...
2	Rohtak	Convicts	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trials	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Delhi	Convicts	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
		Under-trials	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
4	Karnal	Convicts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trials	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Umballa	Convicts	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...
		Under-trials	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...
6	Simla	Convicts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trials	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Dharmsala	Convicts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trials	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Hoshiarpur	Convicts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trials	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Jullundur	Convicts	1	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	...
		Under-trials	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	1	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	...
10	Ludhiana	Convicts	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...
		Under-trials	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...
11	Ferozepore	Convicts	6	...	6	3	...	3	1	...	1
		Under-trials	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	7	...	7	4	...	4	1	...	1
12	Mooltan Central	Convicts	1	...	1	6	...	6	10	...	10
		Under-trials	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	1	...	1	6	...	6	10	...	10

No. XV.—(*continued*).

ALL CLASSES IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1892.

12														
Ratio per mille of average strength.														
A			B			C			D			E		
Of admissions into Hospital.			Of daily average number sick.			Of deaths from cholera.			Of deaths from all other causes.			Of deaths from all causes, both in and out of Hospital.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
2,774	3,500	2,780	47	...	46	...	...	..	23 34	...	23·16	23·34	...	23·16
316	...	368	...	.	...	...	..	...	.	...	...	...	...	..
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,586	4,000	2,596	43	..	43	...	...	...	21·58	..	21·43	21·58	...	21 43
1,684	1,000	1,680	13	...	13	...	...	...	6·57	1,000·00	13 07	6·57	1,000·00	13·07
454	...	416	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,601	500	1,588	12	...	12	...	...	.	6·13	500·00	12 12	6 13	500·00	12 12
3,338	2,928	3,325	84	143	86	...	...	...	33·11	...	32 12	33·11	...	32·12
1,750	...	1,750	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,316	2,928	3,305	83	143	85	...	...	...	32·75	...	31·77	32 75	...	31·77
1,982	2,833	1,991	44	...	43	...	...	...	79·65	..	77·59	79·65	...	77 59
1,000	...	1 000	62	...	62	...	...	...	62 50	...	62·50	62 50	...	62 50
...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..
1,868	2,333	1,879	47	...	45	...	...	...	77·52	...	75·76	77·52	...	75·76
788	1,636	801	18	...	17	...	...	...	14·84	...	14 62	14·84	...	14 62
...	500	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
766	1,462	778	17	...	17	...	...	..	14 43	...	14 19	14·43	...	14·19
1,182	...	1,364	..	...	...	...	...	...	90·90	...	90·90	90 90	...	90·90
333	...	333	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	.	..	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
933	...	1,067	..	...	...	...	...	...	66·66	...	66·66	66 66	...	66·66
636	300	605	20	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
600	...	500	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
634	273	600	19	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,333	5,333	3,451	62	..	59	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,857	4,000	2,933	...	..	...	..	...	...	71·43	...	66·66	71·43	...	66 66
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...
3,226	5,000	3,333	48	..	45	...	...	...	16·13	...	15·15	16·13	...	15·15
853	818	852	21	...	20	...	...	...	17·48	...	16·83	17·48	..	16·83
750	...	600	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
852	750	848	21	...	20	..	...	...	17·24	..	16·56	17·24	.	16·56
2,305	1,571	2,258	64	71	65	...	...	...	44·33	...	41·47	44·33	...	41 47
1,722	1,000	1,684	56	.	53	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
500	..	500	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,242	1.533	2,197	63	67	63	..	...	...	40·36	...	37·82	40 36	...	37·82
2,328	3,000	2,339	55	167	57	2·75	...	2 71	44 08	166 67	46·07	46·83	166 67	48·78
4.358	5,000	4,389	59	.	56	..	..	...	176 47	...	166 67	176·47	...	166 67
800		800	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 397	3,286	2,413	55	143	56	2 59	..	2 55	49·35	142 86	51·02	51·94	142·86	53 57
2,135	..	2,435	63	..	63	11·17	...	11 17	34 64	...	34·64	45 81	...	45·81
...	..	..	.		..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 435	...	2,485	63	..	63	11·17	...	11·17	34 64	...	34·64	45 81	...	45·81

STATEMENT

SHOWING THE SICKNESS AND MORTALITY AMONG PRISONERS OF

Serial No.	Jails.		9 Deaths from fevers. M.	F.	Total.	10 Deaths from bowel-complaints. M.	F.	Total.	11 Deaths from cholera. M.	F.	Total.
13	Mooltan District	Convicts	2	...	2	4	...	4	...	...	...
		Under-trials	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	2	...	2	4	...	4	...	...	...
14	Jhang	Convicts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trials	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Montgomery	Convicts	1	...	1	3	...	3	...	...	...
		Under-trials	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	1	...	1	3	...	3	...	...	...
16	Lahore Central	Convicts	5	...	5	1	...	1	12	...	12
		Under-trials	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	5	...	5	1	...	1	12	...	12
17	Lahore Female	Convicts	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	3	3
		Under-trials	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	3	3
18	Lahore District	Convicts	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1
		Under-trials	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1
19	Amritsar	Convicts	...	...	...	11	...	11	...	...	...
		Under-trials	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	11	...	11	...	...	...
20	Gurdaspur	Convicts	1	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	...
		Under-trials	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	1	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	...
21	Sialkot	Convicts	1	...	1	7	1	8	...	...	...
		Under-trials	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	1	...	1	7	1	8	...	...	...
22	Gujrat	Convicts	1	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	...
		Under-trials	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	1	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	...
23	Gujranwala	Convicts	1	...	1	3	...	3	...	...	...
		Under-trials	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	1	...	1	3	...	3	...	...	...
24	Chenawan Central	Convicts	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trials	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...

No. XV—(*continued*).

ALL CLASSES IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1892.

12														
Ratio per mille of average strength.														
A			B			C			D			E		
Of admission into Hospital.			Of daily average number sick.			Of deaths from cholera.			Of deaths from all other causes			Of deaths from all causes, both in and out of Hospital.		
M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1,336	857	1,326	46	71	47	...	...	...	29·98	...	29 37	29 98	...	29·37
1,250	..	1,154	83	...	77	...	...	..	83·33	..	76 92	83·33	...	76·92
500	...	500	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
1,332	800	1,320	47	67	47	...	...	..	30·84	...	30·17	30 84	—	30·17
1,302	1,000	1,298	27	..	26	...	...	...	26 66	...	26·31	26·66	..	26·31
474	...	474	.	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..
1,233	1,000	1,229	24	...	24	...	...	..	24·49	...	24·19	24·49	...	24·19
1 302	...	1,301	30	...	30	..	...	..	31 34	...	31·29	31·34	...	31·29
538	..	615	.	..	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
1,287	1,000	1,287	29	...	29	...	...	...	30 75	..	30·71	30·75	...	30·71
4,541	...	4,541	89	.	89	9·37	..	9 37	28·13	...	28·13	37·50	...	37·50
...	.	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
..	...	...	.	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,541	...	4,541	89	...	89	9·37	...	9 37	28·10	...	28·10	37·47	...	37·47
..	3,976	3,976	.	73	73	...	24·19	24·19	...	16·13	16·13	.	40·32	40·32
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...
...	3,984	3,984	...	73	73	...	24·19	24·19	...	16·13	16 13	...	40·32	40·32
2,425	..	2,425	60	.	60	1·88	...	1·88	33·90	...	33·90	35·78	...	35·78
4,333	...	4,333	333	...	333	..	...	...	...	...	.	..	..	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,422	...	2,422	61	...	61	1·86	...	1·86	33·52	...	33·52	35·38	...	35·38
2,976	2,500	2,963	62	125	64	..	...	...	72 41	..	70·47	72 41	...	70 47
3,000	...	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	..	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,947	2,500	2,935	60	125	61	...	...	...	69·54	...	67·74	69·54	...	67·74
1,852	2,625	1,880	23	...	23	...	..	...	38·28	...	36·87	38 28	..	36·87
882	1,000	880	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	.	...
...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	..
1,763	2,444	1,789	22	..	21	..	...	...	35·09	...	33·76	35·09	...	33 76
1,564	1,333	1,556	39	67	40	..	...	...	21 78	66·66	23·36	21·78	66·66	23·36
531	500	529	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..
1,467	1,235	1,458	35	59	36	...	...	...	19·91	58·82	21·32	19·91	58·82	21·32
1,814	2,400	1 830	23	...	22	...	..	...	33·89	...	32·96	33·89	.	32·96
861	..	826	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,708	2,000	1,717	20	...	19	...	...	...	30·15	...	29 27	30·15	...	29·27
1,050	750	1,044	24	..	23	...	...	...	13·19	..	12 92	13·19	...	12 92
261	...	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
1,000	667	993	22	...	22	...	...	...	12 38	...	12 11	12 38	...	12 11
2,657	..	2,657	37	...	37	...	...	...	8·22	...	8 22	8·22	...	8·22
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,657	...	2,657	37	..	37	...	...	...	8·22	...	8·22	8·22	...	8·22

STATEMENT

SHOWING THE SICKNESS AND MORTALITY AMONG PRISONERS OF

1	2		3			4		
Serial No.	JAILS.		Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the Jails devoted to convicts, under-trials and civil prisoners, respectively, but exclusive of Hospital and Observation Cells.			Average daily strength.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
25	SHAHPUR ..	Convicts	240	9	249	247	9	256
		Under-trials ...	18	..	18	16	1	17
		Civil Prisoners ...	2	..	2	1	..	1
		Total ...	260	9	269	264	10	274
26	JHELUM	Convicts	254	12	266	307	9	316
		Under-trials	33	2	35	18	1	19
		Civil Prisoners ...	6		6	...		..
		Total ...	293	14	307	325	10	335
27	RAWALPINDI ..	Convicts	708	60	768	656	32	688
		Under-trials ...	28	3	31	48	3	51
		Civil Prisoners ...	7	.	7	4	...	4
		Total ..	743	63	806	708	35	743
28	ABBOTTABAD	Convicts	2	.	2	63	1	64
		Under-trials	16	2	18	25	1	26
		Civil Prisoners ..	..	...	..	1	...	1
		Total ..	18	2	20	89	2	91
29	PESHAWAR ..	Convicts	346	14	360	385	8	393
		Under-trials ...	96	12	108	66	2	68
		Civil Prisoners ..	12	3	15	3	..	3
		Total ...	454	29	483	454	10	464
30	KOHAT	Convicts	73	15	88	83	5	88
		Under-trials	25	3	28	32	1	33
		Civil Prisoners ..	..	.	...	...	...	..
		Total .	98	18	116	115	6	121
31	BANNU	Convicts	66	10	76	77	6	83
		Under-trials... ...	20	...	20	31	2	33
		Civil Prisoners ..	...	....	...	3	...	3
		Total ...	86	10	96	111	8	119
32	DERA ISMAIL KHAN ...	Convicts	362	24	386	352	19	371
		Under-trials	32	..	32	14	1	15
		Civil Prisoners ...	7	2	9	1	...	1
		Total ...	401	26	427	367	20	387
33	DERA GHAZI KHAN ...	Convicts	280	14	294	260	3	263
		Under-trials	18	3	21	25	2	27
		Civil Prisoners ...	6	...	6	1	1	2
		Total ...	304	17	321	286	6	292
	GRAND TOTAL ...	Convicts	12,127	717	12,844	11,686	353	12,039
		Under-trials... ...	708	52	760	555	28	583
		Civil Prisoners ...	165	16	181	49	1	50
	GRAND TOTAL OF ALL CLASSES ...		13,000	785	13,785	12,290	382	12,672

No. XV—*continued.*

ALL CLASSES IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1892.

5			6			7			8		
Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into Hospital.			Daily average number of sick.			No. of deaths in and out of Hospital.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
315	9	324	456	9	465	7	...	7	3	...	3
35	2	37	14	3	17	...	...	...	..	...	...
3	...	3	2	..	2	...	...	...	...	..	...
353	11	364	472	12	484	7	...	7	3	...	3
377	12	389	482	18	500	9	...	9	14	1	15
24	...	24	17	3	20	...	..	...	1	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
401	12	413	499	21	520	9	...	9	15	1	16
776	34	810	1,218	68	1,286	31	2	33	10	1	11
87	7	94	43	6	49	1	...	1	1	...	1
8	...	8	1	..	1	...	...	...	..	...	...
871	41	912	1,262	74	1,336	32	2	34	11	1	12
121	4	125	124	1	125	3	..	3	...	...	...
36	2	38	24	2	26	1	...	1	1	...	1
1	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
158	6	164	148	3	151	4	...	4	1	...	1
465	6	471	1,074	21	1,095	23	1	24	7	1	8
110	1	111	55	3	58	1	...	1	1	...	1
6	1	7	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
581	8	589	1,134	24	1,158	24	1	25	8	1	9
157	3	160	296	9	305	5	...	5	4	...	4
81	...	81	43	1	44	1	...	1	5	...	5
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
239	3	242	339	10	349	6	...	6	9	...	9
159	7	166	87	11	98	3	...	3	3	1	4
55	1	56	24	5	29	1	...	1	2	...	2
6	...	6	2	...	2	..	...	...	...	...	...
220	8	228	113	16	129	4	...	4	5	1	6
442	26	468	816	57	873	15	1	16	23	1	24
31	2	33	8	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	1	3	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
476	28	504	824	57	881	15	1	16	23	1	24
309	8	317	677	4	681	11	...	11	7	...	7
51	8	59	45	3	48	1	...	1	...	...	...
3	2	5	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
363	18	381	722	10	732	12	...	12	7	..	7
14,142	440	14,582	26,286	929	27,215	561	20	581	357	13	370
1,030	47	1,077	587	42	629	11	...	11	17	...	17
93	3	96	17	3	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
15,265	490	15,755	26,890	974	27,864	572	20	592	374	13	387

STATEMENT

SHOWING THE SICKNESS AND MORTALITY AMONG PRISONERS OF

Serial No.	Jails.		9 Deaths from fevers. M.	F.	Total.	10 Deaths from bowel-complaints. M.	F.	Total	11 Deaths from cholera. M.	F.	Total.
25	Shahpur	Convicts	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners ..	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...
26	Jhelum	Convicts	3	...	3	2	...	2	...	...	...
		Under-trials ...	...	..		1	..	1	...	..	...
		Civil Prisoners ..	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	3	...	3	3	...	3	...	...	...
27	Rawalpindi	Convicts	...	1	1	2	...	2	2	...	2
		Under-trials ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	1	1	2	...	2	2	..	2
28	Abbottabad	Convicts	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	..
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
29	Peshawar	Convicts	...	.	...	1	...	1	..	...	...
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	..	...
		Total ..	...	...	...	2	..	2	...	...	...
30	Kohat	Convicts	...	...	.	1	...	1	...	..	..
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	.	..		...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners ..	...	...	...	...	.		...	...	...
		Total ...		..	..	1	...	1	..	.	...
31	Bannu...	Convicts	...	1	1	..	...	...	...	..	...
		Under-trials ...	2	...	2	..	..	..	..	...	...
		Civil Prisoners ...	..	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
		Total ...	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	Dera Ismail Khan ..	Convicts	..	...	...	7	1	8	...	..	...
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	.	..	...	..
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	..	...	7	1	8	...	.	...
33	Dera Ghazi Khan ...	Convicts	1	..	1	...	..	...	..	...	...
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	..	..	...	.	...	..	...
		Total ...	1	...	1	...	...	..	..	...	..
	Grand Total	Convicts ...	29	2	31	67	3	70	26	3	29
		Under-trials ..	3	...	3	3	...	3	...	...	...
		Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...
	GRAND TOTAL OF ALL CLASSES ...		32	2	34	70	3	73	26	3	29

No. XV—(*concluded*).

ALL CLASSES IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1892.

12

Ratio per mille of average strength.														
A			B			C			D			E		
Of admission into Hospital.			Of daily average number sick			Of deaths from cholera.			Of deaths from all other causes.			Of deaths from all causes, both in and out of Hospital.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1,846	1,000	1,816	28	...	27	...	...	...	12·15	...	11·72	12·15	...	11·72
875	3,000	1,000	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,000	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,788	1,200	1,766	27	...	26	...	...	...	11·36	...	10·95	11·36	...	10·95
1,570	2,000	1,582	29	...	28	...	..	..	45·61	111·11	47·46	45·61	111·11	47·46
944	3,000	1,053	...	...	...	...	...	...	55·55	...	52·63	55·55	...	52·63
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,535	2,100	1,552	28	...	27	...	...	...	46·15	100·00	47·76	46·15	100·00	47·76
1,857	2,125	1,869	47	62	48	3·05	...	2·91	12·19	31·25	13·08	15 24	31·25	15·99
896	2,000	961	21	...	20	...	...	...	20·83	...	19·61	20·83	...	19·61
250	...	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,782	2,114	1,798	45	57	46	2·82	...	2·69	12·71	28·57	13·46	15·53	28 57	16·15
1,968	1,000	1,953	47	..	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
960	2,000	1,000	40	...	39	...	...	...	40·00	..	38·46	40·00	...	38·46
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,663	1,500	1,659	44	...	43	...	...	...	11·23	..	10·98	11·23	..	10·98
2,790	2,625	2,786	60	125	61	...	...	...	18·18	125·00	20·37	18·18	125·00	20·37
833	1,500	853	15	...	15	...	...	...	15·15	...	14·71	15·15	...	14·71
1,666	...	1,666	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
2,498	2,400	2,496	53	100	54	...	...	...	17·62	100·00	19 39	17·62	100·00	19·39
3,566	1,800	3,466	60	...	57	...	...	...	48·19	...	45·45	48·19	...	45·45
1,344	1,000	1,333	31	...	30	...	...	...	156·25	...	151·52	156·25	...	151·52
...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,948	1,666	2,884	52	...	50	...	...	...	78·26	...	74 38	78·26	...	74·38
1,130	1,833	1,181	39	...	36	...	...	...	38·96	166·66	48·19	38·96	166·66	48·19
774	2,500	879	32	...	30	...	...	...	64·52	...	60·60	64·52	...	60·60
667	...	667	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,018	2,000	1,084	36	...	34	...	..	...	45·04	125·00	50·42	45·04	125 00	50·42
2,318	3,000	2,353	43	53	43	...	...	...	65·34	52·63	64·69	65·34	52·63	64·69
571	...	533	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
2,245	2,850	2,276	41	50	41	...	...	...	62·67	50·00	62·02	62·67	50·00	62·02
2,604	1,333	2,589	42	..	42	...	...	...	26 92	...	26·62	26·92	...	26·62
1,800	1,500	1,777	40	...	37	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3,000	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,524	1,667	2,507	42	...	41	...	...	...	24·48	...	23·97	24·48	...	23·97
2,249	2,632	2,261	48	57	48	2·22	8 49	2·41	28·32	28·33	28·32	30·54	36·82	30·73
1,057	1,500	1,078	19	...	19	...	...	...	30·63	...	29·16	30·63	...	29·16
346	3,000	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,187	2,549	2,199	47	52	47	2 11	7·85	2·29	28·32	26·18	28·25	30·43	34·03	30·54

STATEMENT No. XVI.—(*VITAL*).

SHOWING THE ADMISSION AND DEATHS FROM THE CHIEF DISEASES AMONG THE CONVICTS IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1892.

1	2	3																								4								5
		A		B		C		D		E		F		G		H		I		J		K		*Ratio of Admissions and Deaths per mille of average strength from*								
Serial No.	JAILS.	Small Pox.		Intermittent Fever.		Remittent and Continued Fever.		Other Fevers.		Cholera.		Scrofula and Phthisis Pulmonalis.		Anæmia and General Debility.		Respiratory Diseases.		Dysentery and Diarrhœa.		Jaundice.		Ulcers and Boils.		Intermittent Fever.		Remittent and Continued Fever.		Cholera.		Dysentery and Diarrhœa.		Serial No.
		A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	
1	Hissár	...	...	553	2	...	...	...	...	..	...	1	...	4	...	35	2	21	1	...	...	12	...	2,135	7·72	...	...	...	...	81	3·86	1
2	Rohtak	...	...	218	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	6	1	14	...	...	...	2	...	1,425	...	13	...	...	...	92	...	2
3	Delhi	...	...	1,122	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	21	...	40	11	135	2	2	...	36	...	2,403	...	...	...	...	...	289	4·28	3
4	Karnál	...	...	141	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	1	1	4	...	24	7	22	...	...	...	5	...	1,216	...	...	...	...	...	190	...	4
5	Umballa	...	...	313	...	...	..	53	...	...	...	3	1	6	...	49	5	28	2	1	...	22	...	416	...	...	...	...	...	37	2·66	5
6	Simla	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	364	...	91	...	...	...	...	...	6
7	Dharmsála	...	...	26	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	18	...	1	...	...	...	239	...	...	...	...	...	165	...	7
8	Hoshiárpur	...	...	109	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	22	...	...	...	2	...	2,137	...	20	...	...	...	431	...	8
9	Jullundur	...	...	126	...	3	...	30	1	...	...	1	1	..	...	12	1	36	2	...	...	6	...	424	...	10	...	...	...	121	6·73	9
10	Ludhiána	...	...	331	...	...	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	12	6	51	3	...	...	8	...	1,525	...	...	...	...	...	235	13·82	10
11	Ferozepore	...	...	572	4	6	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	10	1	66	4	62	3	1	...	15	...	1,550	10·84	16	2·71	3	2·71	168	8·13	11
12	Mooltan Central	...	...	1,078	1	1	...	12	...	16	10	10	3	14	3	150	12	351	6	5	...	143	...	1,204	1·12	1	...	18	11·17	392	6·70	12
13	Do. District	...	...	395	1	13	1	...	...	...	..	3	2	...	...	49	9	146	4	1	...	47	...	580	1·47	19	1·47	...	...	214	5·87	13
14	Jhang	...	...	189	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	18	1	31	1	1	...	8	...	829	...	13	...	...	...	136	4·39	14
15	Montgomery	...	...	530	1	1	...	32	...	...	...	4	1	5	...	62	13	77	3	2	..	73	...	721	1·36	1	...	...	..	105	4·08	15
16	Lahore Central	...	...	4,851	...	1	1	44	4	19	12	11	6	...	...	105	20	400	...	21	...	93	...	3,790	...	1	·78	15	9·37	312	...	16
17	Do. Female	...	...	369	...	...	...	...	...	10	3	...	...	...	...	11	...	19	1	...	...	11	...	2,976	...	...	...	81	24·19	153	8·06	17
18	Do. District	...	...	935	...	...	...	8	1	1	1	4	3	1	...	68	11	63	1	6	...	34	...	1,761	...	...	...	2	1·88	119	1·88	18
19	Amritsar	...	...	519	...	2	...	16	...	...	..	1	1	34	...	35	6	116	11	2	...	45	...	1,742	...	7	...	...	...	389	36·91	19
20	Gurdáspur	...	...	247	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	21	3	92	2	4	...	5	...	1,138	...	5	4·61	...	...	424	9·22	20
21	Siálkot	...	...	446	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	126	8	...	...	4	...	1,042	2·34	...	...	...	...	294	18·69	21
22	Gujrát	...	...	237	...	3	1	...	...	2	...	1	1	2	...	11	1	30	2	...	...	7	...	1,302	...	16	5·49	11	...	165	10·99	22
23	Gujránwála	...	...	294	...	1	1	12	...	...	...	2	...	3	..	12	1	38	3	...	...	3	...	760	...	3	2·58	...	...	98	7·75	23
24	Chenáwan Central ...	...	...	1,376	...	15	...	4	2	...	..	2	...	1	...	30	4	222	...	4	...	172	...	1,885	...	21	...	...	...	304	...	24
25	Shahpur	...	..	301	...	12	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	21	3	67	...	1	...	4	...	1,176	...	47	...	...	...	262	...	25
26	Jhelum	...	...	348	3	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	19	6	19	2	3	...	18	...	1,101	9·49	60	..	...	...	60	6·33	26
27	Ráwalpindi	1	...	762	...	13	1	5	...	2	2	4	1	13	...	42	5	77	2	8	...	144	..	1,108	..	19	1·45	3	2·91	112	2·91	27
28	Abbottábád	...	...	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	8	...	8	...	...	...	23	...	1,047	..	...	...	...	...	125	...	28
29	Pesháwar	...	...	734	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	64	3	65	1	7	...	53	...	1,868	..	...	...	...	...	165	2·54	29
30	Kohát	...	...	224	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	8	1	13	1	1	...	5	...	2,545	...	68	...	...	...	148	11·36	30
31	Bannu	...	..	42	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	8	2	12	...	...	...	5	...	506	...	72	12·05	...	...	145	..	31
32	Dera Ismail Khan ...	...	..	592	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	1	...	30	13	108	8	...	...	31	...	1,596	...	11	...	...	...	291	21·56	32
33	Dera Ghází Khan	..	...	431	...	3	1	25	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	67	4	25	...	5	1	25	...	1,639	...	11	3·80	...	...	95	...	33
	Total ...	1	...	18,482	13	117	9	293	9	51	29	51	24	158	5	1,112	155	2,514	69	76	1	1,064	...	1,535	1·08	10	·75	4	2·41	208	5·73	

STATEMENT No. XVII.—(*VITAL*).

SHOWING THE MORTALITY, ACCORDING TO AGE AMONG THE CONVICTS IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1892.

1	2	3						4						5						6						7						8
		Under 16 years.						16 to 40.						40 to 60.						Over 60.						Total						
Serial No.	Jails.	Average number.		Deaths.		Ratio of deaths per *mille* of average number.		Average number.		Deaths.		Ratio of deaths per *mille* of average number.		Average number.		Deaths.		Ratio of deaths per *mille* of average number.		Average number		Deaths.		Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.		Average number.		Deaths.		Ratio of deaths per *mille* of average number		Serial No.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1	Hissár	1	...	...	...	...	...	195	1	2	...	10·26	...	49	1	1	...	20·41	...	15	...	3	...	200·00	...	260	2	6	...	23·08	...	1
2	Rohtak	1	...	...	...	...	...	111	1	1	1	9·01	1000·00	31	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	151	1	1	1	6·62	1000·00	2
3	Delhi	15	...	1	...	66·67	...	254	9	8	...	31·50	...	145	4	6	...	41·38	...	36	1	...	...	...	...	450	14	15	...	33·33	...	3
4	Karnál	2	...	1	...	500·00	...	77	2	5	...	64·94	...	34	1	2	...	58·82	...	1	...	1	...	1000·00	...	114	3	9	...	78·95	...	4
5	Umballa	3	...	...	...	...	...	592	9	9	...	15·20	...	113	2	2	...	17·70	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	729	11	11	...	15·09	...	5
6	Simla	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	1	...	100·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	1	...	100·00	...	6
7	Dharmsála... ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	64	8	...	...	...	...	30	2	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	99	10	...	...	...	...	7
8	Hoshiárpur ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	42	2	...	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	3	...	...	...	...	8
9	Jullundur	...	1	...	...	...	...	221	9	3	...	13·57	...	55	1	2	...	36·36	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	288	11	5	...	17·36	...	9
10	Ludhiána	2	...	...	...	...	...	146	11	4	...	27·40	...	43	3	2	...	46·51	...	13	...	3	...	230·77	...	204	14	9	...	44·12	...	10
11	Ferozepore ...	2	...	1	...	500·00	...	308	6	10	...	32·47	...	53	...	3	1	56·60	...	7	...	3	...	428·57	...	370	6	17	1	45·95	166·67	11
12	Mooltan Central ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	620	...	21	...	33·87	...	188	...	14	...	74·47	...	80	...	6	...	75·00	...	888	...	41	...	46·17	...	12
13	Do. District ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	378	12	11	...	29·10	...	245	1	5	...	20·41	...	52	...	4	...	76·92	...	676	13	20	...	29·59	...	13
14	Jhang	1	...	...	...	...	...	160	3	5	...	31·25	...	50	1	...	...	...	...	17	...	1	...	58·82	...	228	4	6	...	26·32	...	14
15	Montgomery ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	663	1	15	...	22·61	...	69	...	6	...	86·96	...	3	...	2	...	666·67	...	737	1	23	...	31·21	...	15
16	Lahore Central ...	9	...	...	...	...	...	909	...	34	...	37·40	...	256	...	13	...	50·78	...	118	...	1	...	8·47	...	1,292	...	48	...	37·15	...	16
17	Do. Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	89	...	4	...	44·94	...	33	...	1	...	30·30	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	125	...	5	...	40·00	17
18	Do. District ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	458	...	14	...	30·57	...	59	...	3	...	50·85	...	17	...	2	...	117·65	...	534	...	19	...	35·58	...	18
19	Amritsar	3	...	...	...	...	...	240	6	14	...	58·33	...	36	2	3	...	83·33	...	11	...	4	...	363·64	...	290	8	21	...	72·41	...	19
20	Gurdaspur ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	194	7	4	...	30·62	...	13	1	3	...	230·77	...	3	...	1	...	333·33	...	211	8	8	...	37·91	...	20
21	Siálkot	2	...	...	...	...	...	324	14	3	1	9·26	71·43	83	2	3	...	36·14	...	9	...	3	...	333·33	...	418	16	9	1	21·53	62·50	21
22	Gujrát	2	...	...	...	...	...	122	4	2	...	16·39	...	50	2	4	...	80·00	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	178	6	6	...	33·71	...	22
23	Gujránwála ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	217	8	3	...	13·82	...	154	...	1	...	6·49	...	7	...	1	...	142·86	...	380	8	5	...	13·16	...	23
24	Chenáwán Central	...	...	...	...	...	...	667	...	5	...	7·50	...	55	...	1	...	18·18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	722	...	6	...	8·31	...	24
25	Shahpur	1	...	...	...	...	...	172	3	1	...	5·81	...	66	...	1	...	15·15	...	7	...	1	...	142·86	...	246	9	3	...	12·20	...	25
26	Jhelum	3	...	...	...	...	...	242	7	5	...	20·66	...	47	1	6	...	127·66	...	18	1	3	1	166·67	1000·00	310	9	14	1	45·16	111·11	26
27	Ráwalpindi ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	433	30	7	1	16·17	33·33	183	1	3	...	16·39	...	46	...	...	...	...	...	663	31	10	1	15·08	32·26	27
28	Abbottabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	64	1	...	...	...	...	28
29	Peshâwar	1	...	...	...	...	...	290	8	6	1	29·69	125·00	89	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	1	...	200·00	...	385	8	7	1	18·18	125·00	29
30	Kohát	1	...	...	...	...	...	66	5	4	...	60·61	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	80	5	4	...	50·00	...	30
31	Bannu	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	4	3	...	41·66	...	6	2	...	1	...	500·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	78	6	3	1	38·46	166·67	31
32	Dera Ismaíl Khan	1	...	...	...	...	...	305	17	15	1	49·18	58·82	45	3	6	...	133·34	...	6	...	2	...	333·33	...	357	20	23	1	64·41	50·00	32
33	Dera Ghází Khan	...	...	...	...	...	...	191	4	6	...	31·41	...	60	...	1	...	16·67	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	257	4	7	...	27·24	...	33
	Total ...	59	1	3	...	50·85	...	8,803	287	221	9	25·11	31·36	2327	64	91	3	39·11	46·87	528	5	42	1	79·55	200·00	11,717	357	357	13	30·47	36·41	

STATEMENT No. XVIII.—(*VITAL.*)

SHOWING THE MORTALITY AMONG THE CONVICTS IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1892 ACCORDING TO LENGTH OF TIME PASSED IN JAIL.

1	2	3			4			5			6			7			8			9
		Under 6 months in Jail.			From 6 to 12 months.			From 1 to 2 years.			From 2 to 3 years.			From 3 to 7 years.			Above 7 years.			
Serial No.	Jails.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per *mille* of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per *mille* of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per *mille* of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per *mille* of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per *mille* of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per *mille* of average number.	Serial No.
1	Hissár	169	3	17·75	51	2	39·22	38	1	26·32	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1
2	Rohtak	95	2	21·05	36	...	...	18	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
3	Delhi	210	8	38·10	124	2	16·13	65	1	15·38	48	3	62·50	17	1	58·82	...	...	...	3
4	Karnál	62	6	96·77	34	3	88·24	18	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4
5	Umballa	333	3	9·01	150	5	33·33	135	2	14·81	68	...	...	52	1	19·23	2	...	...	5
6	Simla	10	1	100·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
7	Dharmsála	58	...	...	32	...	...	15	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	7
8	Hoshiárpur	49	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
9	Jullundur	198	2	10·10	70	1	14·29	24	2	83·33	5	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	9
10	Ludhiána	145	4	27·59	49	1	20·41	19	3	157·89	3	1	333·33	2	...	...	...	...	...	10
11	Ferozepore	126	16	126·98	90	...	...	114	2	17·54	25	...	...	11	...	...	10	...	...	11
12	Mooltan Central	253	1	3·95	235	4	17·02	112	12	107·14	166	9	54·22	112	15	133·93	10	...	...	12
13	Do. District	308	10	32·47	182	1	5·49	85	3	35·29	76	2	26·32	27	1	37·04	11	3	272·73	13
14	Jhang	134	1	7·46	51	3	58·82	38	1	26·32	6	1	166·67	3	...	...	...	...	...	14
15	Montgomery	229	11	48·03	187	6	32·09	169	3	17·75	72	...	...	76	2	26·31	5	1	200·00	15
16	Lahore Central	52	4	76·92	141	4	28·37	240	11	45·83	270	7	25·93	484	20	41·32	105	2	19·05	16
17	Do. Female	34	...	...	25	2	80·00	13	1	76·92	16	...	...	24	2	83·33	13	...	...	17
18	Do. District	310	10	32·26	137	5	36·50	81	3	37·04	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	18
19	Amritsar	186	16	86·02	56	2	35·71	39	3	76·92	5	...	...	8	...	...	4	...	...	19
20	Gurdáspur...	147	7	47·62	38	...	...	29	...	...	3	1	333·33	2	...	...	...	...	...	20
21	Siálkot	253	6	23·72	108	2	18·52	59	2	33·90	10	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	21
22	Gujrát	149	6	40·27	26	...	...	6	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	22
23	Gujránwála	177	5	28·25	123	...	...	63	...	...	18	...	...	6	...	...	1	...	...	23
24	Chenáwán Central	111	1	9·01	396	2	5·05	176	2	11·36	30	1	33·33	6	...	...	3	...	...	24
25	Shahpur	160	2	12·50	37	...	...	42	1	23·81	11	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	25
26	Jhelum	207	13	62·80	64	1	15·62	32	..	...	9	...	...	7	1	142·86	...	...	...	26
27	Ráwalpindi	386	5	12·95	104	2	19·23	70	3	42·86	67	1	14·93	67	...	...	...	...	...	27
28	Abbottabad	54	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
29	Pesháwar	104	3	28·85	123	3	24·39	112	2	17·86	36	...	...	17	...	...	1	...	...	29
30	Kohát	63	3	47·62	10	...	...	9	1	111·11	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
31	Bannu	77	3	38·96	4	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	1000·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
32	Dera Ismail Khan	268	15	55·97	59	9	152·54	44	...	...	5	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	32
33	Dera Ghází Khan	176	3	17·05	51	3	58·82	24	1	41·67	7	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	33
	Total ...	5,293	170	32·12	2,800	63	22·50	1,892	60	31·71	981	27	27·52	943	43	45·60	165	7	42·42	

STATEMENT No. XIX.

SHOWING PARTICULARS REGARDING PRISONERS UNDER TRIAL IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1892.

STATEMENT

SHOWING PARTICULARS REGARDING PRISONERS UNDER TRIAL

1	2	3		4		5			6		
Serial No.	JAILS.	Number remaining at the close of previous year.		Number received.		Total.			Average daily number.		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Hissár	11	...	376	3	387	3	390	19	...	19
2	Rohtak	21	...	267	6	288	6	294	11	1	12
3	Delhi	1	...	39	1	40	1	41	4	...	4
4	Karnál	17	...	414	10	431	10	441	16	...	16
5	Umballa	27	2	351	15	378	17	395	18	2	20
6	Simla	1	...	97	4	98	4	102	3	...	3
7	Dharmsála	2	...	155	18	157	18	175	5	1	6
8	Hoshiárpur	15	1	313	22	328	23	351	14	1	15
9	Jullundur	12	1	41	16	53	17	70	4	1	5
10	Ludhiána	23	1	412	20	435	21	456	18	1	19
11	Ferozepore	3	...	326	15	329	15	344	17	1	18
12	Mooltan Central	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	..
13	Do. District	13	1	291	16	304	17	321	12	1	13
14	Jhang	21	1	429	11	450	12	462	19	...	19
15	Montgomery	13	1	412	11	425	12	437	13	...	13
16	Lahore Central	2	...	16	...	18	...	18	1	...	1
17	Do. Female	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...
18	Do. District	2	...	46	...	48	...	48	3	...	3
19	Amritsar	5	...	154	6	159	6	165	9	...	9
20	Gurdáspur	9	1	465	24	474	25	499	17	1	18
21	Siálkot	23	...	789	43	812	43	855	32	2	34
22	Gujrát	19	1	775	31	794	32	826	22	1	23
23	Gujránwála	24	2	693	18	717	20	737	23	1	24
24	Chenáwán Central	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Shahpur	24	...	464	24	488	24	512	16	1	17
26	Jhelum	33	1	388	14	421	15	436	18	1	19
27	Ráwalpindi	67	5	743	48	810	53	863	48	3	51
28	Abbottabad	5	...	384	14	389	14	403	25	1	26
29	Peshâwar	57	3	1,011	43	1,068	46	1,114	66	2	68
30	Kohát	81	...	513	22	594	22	616	32	1	33
31	Bannu	32	4	578	33	610	37	647	31	2	33
32	Dera Ismail Khan	6	...	291	18	297	18	315	14	1	15
33	Dera Ghází Khan	27	1	551	33	578	34	612	25	2	27
	Total	596	26	11,784	540	12,380	566	12,946	555	28	583

No. XIX.

IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1892.

7			8			9		10		11		12			13
Released.			Convicted and sentenced.			Transferred.		Escaped.		Died.		Remaining on 31st December 1892.			Serial No.
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	
187	2	189	161	1	162	24	...	..	..	...	...	15	...	15	1
102	3	105	160	2	162	22	1	...	...	...	...	4	.	4	2
23	...	23	10	1	11	7	...	...	...	..	.	...	...	...	3
202	6	208	207	4	211	16	..	1	...	1	...	4	...	4	4
216	8	224	123	6	129	2	..	...	...	...	...	37	3	40	5
45	3	48	44	1	45	4	...	...	...	...	..	5	...	5	6
75	7	82	62	10	72	5	...	...	...	..	..	15	1	16	7
176	10	186	132	13	145	2	...	...	...	1	..	17	...	17	8
24	11	35	25	6	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	9
188	8	196	179	9	188	42	1	..	...	...	...	26	3	29	10
258	9	267	54	1	55	..		...	...	3	...	14	5	19	11
..	..	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
255	12	267	81	4	85	..	...	..	...	1	...	17	1	18	13
191	7	198	230	4	234	1	..	.	...	...	...	28	1	29	14
228	7	235	123	2	125	58	3	..	...	...	...	16	...	16	15
3	...	3	13	...	13	2	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	16
...	.	...	...	1	1	.	..	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	17
30	...	30	7	...	7	4	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7	18
63	..	63	71	3	74	19	2	...	...	...	...	6	1	7	19
258	12	270	198	12	210	5	1	...	...	...	.	13	...	13	20
400	26	426	378	16	394	.	...	...	...	...	...	34	1	35	21
365	14	379	338	13	351	64	3	...	...	...	...	27	2	29	22
275	10	285	389	10	399	27	..	...	...	...	...	26	..	26	23
...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	24
226	8	234	163	10	173	83	5	..	...	...	..	16	1	17	25
245	10	255	161	5	166	.	..	...	...	1	...	14	...	14	26
493	36	529	260	13	273	.	..	..	...	1	...	56	4	60	27
203	9	212	179	5	184	...	..	..	..	1	...	6	..	6	28
741	35	776	289	7	296	10	2	..	.	1	...	27	2	29	29
322	19	341	165	...	165	40	.	..	...	5	...	62	3	65	30
353	21	374	201	13	214	27	...	.	...	2	...	27	3	30	31
112	8	120	122	7	129	45	1	...	...	...	...	18	2	20	32
303	22	325	174	3	177	91	8	...	...	...	...	10	1	11	33
6,562	323	6,885	4,649	182	4,831	600	27	1	...	17	...	551	34	585	

APPENDIX TO

SHOWING PARTICULARS REGARDING PRISONERS IN THE LOCK-UPS

1	2	3	4	5		6		7			8			9		
Serial No.	Districts.	Names of Lock-ups.	Classes of prisoners.	Number remaining at close of previous year.		Number received during the year.		Total population.			Average daily number			Released.		
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Hissár ...	Sirsa ...	Under-trial	6	..	294	11	300	11	311	6	..	6	76	1	77
			Convicted	...	...	21	...	21	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Civil ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Delhi ...	Delhi ...	Under-trial	6	...	558	21	564	21	585	19	.	19	208	6	214
			Convicted	...	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
			Civil ...	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	.	..	...	...	...
3	Gurgáon ...	Gurgáon ...	Under-trial	24	1	440	10	464	11	475	23	1	24	297	6	303
			Convicted	4	..	333	6	337	6	343	36	..	36	86	...	86
			Civil ...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Simla ...	Kasáuli ..	Under-trial	1	..	92	9	93	9	102	1	..	1	27	3	30
			Convicted	...	..	14	...	14	...	14	...	...	...	13	...	13
			Civil ..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...
5	Kángra ...	Kulu ...	Under-trial	...		23	...	23	...	23	1	...	1	4	...	4
			Convicted	8	...	66	3	74	3	77	8		8	41	3	44
			Civil ...	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	..	...	2	..	2
6	Jullundur ...	Jullundur ...	Under-trial	14	...	413	...	427	...	427	9	..	9	180	...	180
			Convicted	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...
			Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
7	Ferozepore	Ferozepore Sadr	Under-trial	8	..	464	15	472	15	487	16	..	16	209	8	217
			Convicted	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...
			Civil ...	..	..	...	..	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...
8		Fázilka ...	Under-trial	12	...	435	5	447	5	452	11	.	11	174	2	176
			Convicted	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
			Civil ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	.	...	..	...	...
9	Mooltan ...	Mooltan ...	Under trial	34	1	885	19	919	20	939	23	..	23	399	11	410
			Convicted	3	..	32	...	35	...	35	3	..	3	...	...	...
			Civil ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Lahore ..	Lahore ...	Under-trial	34	1	1,623	53	1,657	54	1,711	38	1	39	659	23	682
			Convicted	...	..	18	1	18	1	19	...	...	...	2	...	2
			Civil ..	...	..	22	...	22	...	22	...	..	...	11	...	11
11		Kasúr ...	Under-trial	22	..	770	22	792	22	814	25	1	26	292	7	299
			Convicted	...	..	66	...	66	...	66	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Civil ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	.	...	...	...	...
12	Amritsar ...	Amritsar ..	Under-trial	21	...	1,246	56	1,267	56	1,323	31	1	32	446	29	475
			Convicted	...	.	5	...	5	...	5	...	..	...	..	...	...
			Civil ...	...	...	31	...	31	..	31	...	...	...	21	...	21
13	Gurdáspur ..	Dalhousie ...	Under-trial	...	...	22	...	22	...	22	..	..	...	1	..	1
			Convicted	...	.	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
			Civil ..	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Jhelum ...	P. D. Khan	Under-trial	8	1	231	8	239	9	248	7	..	7	76	2	78
			Convicted	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	.	..	...	...	...	...
			Civil ..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
15	Ráwalpindi	Attock ..	Under-trial	7	..	273	10	280	10	290	6	...	6	99	7	106
			Convicted	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
			Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16		Murree ...	Under-trial	...	..	67	2	67	2	69	1	...	1	31	...	31
			Convicted	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..
			Civil ..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
17	Peshawar ...	Mardán ...	Under-trial	19	1	359	9	378	10	388	14	...	14	145	4	149
			Convicted	..	..	208	5	208	5	213	5	...	5	32	...	32
			Civil ...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Kohát ...	Teri ...	Under-trial	3	..	108	1	111	1	112	3	...	3	7	...	7
			Convicted	...	.	1	...	1	...	1	...	.	...	1	...	1
			Civil ...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	..
19	Bannu ...	Miánwáli ...	Under-trial	11	1	218	3	229	4	233	7	...	7	110	2	112
			Convicted	1	..	352	12	353	12	365	6	...	6	...	...	...
			Civil ...	...	...	4	1	4	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	D. I. Khan ..	Bhakkar ...	Under-trial	7	...	262	4	269	4	273	9	..	9	74	1	75
			Convicted	1	...	159	2	160	2	162	1	..	1	...	...	...
			Civil ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	D. G. Khan ...	Rájanpur ...	Under-trial	1	...	274	13	275	13	288	15	..	15	102	6	108
			Convicted	26	..	242	8	268	8	276	28	.	28	105	1	106
			Civil ...	...	..	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	..	1	...	1
22	Muzaffargarh	Muzaffargarh	Under-trial	15	3	672	27	687	30	717	31	2	33	251	18	269
			Convicted	8	...	694	11	702	11	713	7	...	7	49	1	50
			Civil ...	...	...	5	1	5	1	6	...	...	...	5	1	6
		Total ...	Under-trial	253	9	9,729	298	9,982	307	10,289	296	6	302	3,867	136	4,003
			Convicted	51	..	2,211	48	2,262	48	2,310	94	...	94	329	5	334
			Civil ...	...	...	65	2	65	2	67	...	..	...	40	1	41

STATEMENT No. XIX.

APART FROM THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1892.

10			11		12		13		14			15							16				17
Convicted and sentenced.			Transferred.		Escaped.		Deaths.		Remaining on 31st December.			Cost.							Hospital.				Serial No.
												A.	B.	C.	D.	E.			A.	B.	C.	D.	
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F	Total.	Rations.	Guard and Establishment.	Other charges.	Total.	Annual cost per head of average strength.			Admission.	Daily average sick.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average strength.	
												Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	A	P.					
161	7	168	50	3	..	..	1	..	12	..	12	215	673	120	1,008	168	0	0	4	..	1	166·66	1
...	...	...	21	..	..	..	...	...	...	..	...								...	.	...	...	
...	...	...	...	..	.	..	.	...	...	...	...								...	..	...	...	
340	15	355	...	...	...	.	...	...	16	..	16	661	1,212	60	1,933	101	11	9	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	..	...								...	...	..	..	
...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...								...	..	...	...	
153	5	158	...	...	..	..	...	.	14	..	14	845	1,338	293	2,476	103	2	8	36	8	..	...	3
...	...	...	247	6	..	.	...	...	4	...	4								11	3	..	...	
...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...								...	..	..	...	
59	4	63	4	1	.	.	...	..	3	1	4	154	12	15	181	181	0	0	...	..	..	...	4
...	...	...	1	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	...								..	.	..	...	
...	...	...	...	..	.	..	...	...	...	...	...								...	..	..	...	
18	...	18	1	...	...	...	.	..	...	...	...	256	662	90	1,008	112	0	0	...	.	..	...	5
...	...	...	26	..	..	.	...	...	7	..	7								...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...								...	.	.	...	
215	...	215	25	...	.	..	..	...	7	...	7	214	768	58	1,040	115	8	11	...	.	...	...	6
...	...	...	...	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	..								...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	.	..	...	...	..	...								...	.	...	...	
196	5	201	48	2	3	.	..	..	16	..	16	345	1,117	139	1,601	100	1	0	...	.	...	...	7
...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...								...	..	...	...	
...	...	...	...	.	..	.	...	...	...	...	...								...	.	..	...	
249	1	250	19	2	1	..	..	..	4	..	4	325	1,107	229	1,661	151	0	0	...	...	...	...	8
...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	...								...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...								...	...	...	...	
473	9	482	20	..	..	..	1	...	26	...	26	868	1,006	126	2,000	74	14	9	41	...	1	...	9
...	...	...	32	.	...	..	..	..	3	..	3								...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	...	...	...								...	...	...	43·48	
820	23	843	114	1	.	...	..	..	64	7	71	1,197	1,248	278	2,723	69	13	2	548	4	...	...	10
...	...	...	16	1	.	.	.	...	...	..	...								...	.	..	..	
...	...	...	6	..	..	.	..	...	5	..	5								...	...	...	...	
317	11	328	164	2			.	...	19	2	21	617	664	131	1,412	54	4	11	...	...	.	...	11
...	...	...	65		..	..	.	...	1	...	1								...	...	...	...	
...	..	...	...	..	.	..	...	.	...	...	...								...	.	...	...	
752	27	779	40	.	.	..	..	...	29	...	29	1,078	1,623	376	3,077	96	2	6	26	...	...	...	12
...	...	...	5	.	.	...	.	...	...	..	...								...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	10	...	.	..	.	...	...	...	...								...	.	..	...	
21	...	21	...	..		...	..	...	...	...	...								...	..	..	...	
...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	15	...	5	20	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	13
...	...	...	...	.	.	..	...	...	...	...	...								...	..	..	...	
107	5	112	55	2	...	...	...	.	1	...	1								...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...		..	...	..	..	...	...	...	464	568	291	1,323	165	6	0	...	...	...	...	14
...	...	...	...	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...								...	.	.	...	
161	3	164	9	..	...	...	...	...	11	...	11								...	...	..	...	
...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	218	713	139	1,070	178	5	4	...	..	..	...	15
...	...	...	...	.	.	..	...	...	...	...	...								...	.	...	...	
34	2	36	2	...	.	..	..	.	...	...	...								...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	..	.	..	.	.	...	..	...	31	302	11	344	344	0	0	..	...	..	...	16
...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	.	...	...	...								...	.	..	...	
123	3	126	90	2	.	...	..	...	20	1	21								47	1	..	...	
...	...	...	176	5	.	...	.		...	...	...	498	1,404	292	2,194	115	7	7	21	.	.	...	17
...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...								...	...	.	...	
17	...	17	86	1	..	...	1	...	...	...	...								3	.	1	333·33	
...	...	...	...	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	432	52	554	184	10	8	...	...	...	...	18
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...								...	...	...	...	
66	1	67	50	1	..	...	...	...	3	...	3								...	..	.	...	
...	...	...	352	12	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	568	576	411	1,555	119	9	10	...	.	..	...	19
...	...	...	4	1	.	...	.	...	...	...	...								...	...	...	...	
157	2	159	85	1	...	..	...	...	3	...	3								...	..	...	...	
...	...	...	160	2	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	388	792	156	1,336	133	9	7	...	...	...	...	20
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								...	...	...	...	
93	3	96	69	3	...	...	...	..	11	1	12								...	..	...	...	
...	...	...	137	7	..	.	..	...	26	...	26	1,351	2,467	344	4,162	96	12	8	56	1	...	...	21
...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...								...	..	...	...	
229	5	234	180	7	..	...	.	...	27	...	27								24	..	...	...	
...	...	...	650	10	..	..	.	...	3	...	3	2,146	1,608	715	4,469	111	11	7	73	1	...	...	22
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								...	..	..	...	
4,761	131	4,892	1,061	28	4	..	3	...	286	12	298	12,524	20,292	4,331	37,147	93	12	10	729	13	3	9·93	
...	...	...	1,888	43	1	...	.	...	44	...	44								161	5	...	...	
...	...	...	20	1	...	...	..	.	5	..	5								...	..	...	...	

STATEMENT A.

SHOWING THE NATURE AND AMOUNT OF ACCOMMODATION FOR EACH CLASS OF PRISONERS IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR 1892.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
			Number of prisoners who could be accommodated on 31st December 1892 in the part of the Jail devoted to															*Spent on Jail buildings during the year.*		
Serial No.	Name of Jail.	Description of accommodation.	Hospital.		Observation cells.		Civil prisoners.		Under trial.		Europeans		Juvenile convicts.	Female convicts.	Male convicts.	Grand Total.	Superficial area per prisoner within enclosing wall in square yards.	By Jail Dept.	By Public Works Dept.	Remarks.
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.								
1	Hissar	Cells	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	56	58	95	...	3,531	The prisoners were accommodated in workshops and tents to relieve overcrowding.
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
		Barracks without separate sleeping accommodation.	11	...	...	...	7	...	21	...	...	...	10	10	134	193				
		Total	11	...	...	...	7	...	21	...	...	...	10	12	190	251				
		Total average population	12	...	...	...	2	...	19	...	...	...	1	2	244	280				
2	Rohtak	Cells	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	31	31	107	...	5,022	
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
		Barracks without separate sleeping accommodation.	9	...	...	...	4	...	15	4	...	...	9	12	141	194				
		Total	9	...	...	...	4	...	15	4	...	...	9	12	172	225				
		Total average population	2	...	...	...	...	...	11	1	...	...	...	1	150	165				
3	Delhi	Cells	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	89	91	166	...	7,657	
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation.	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
		Barracks without separate sleeping accommodation.	43	...	..	...	10	3	...	...	2	...	15	26	364	468				
		Total	43	...	...	...	10	3	...	...	2	...	16	27	453	554				
		Total average population	38	2	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	15	12	400	472				
4	Karnal	Cells	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	26	73	...	1,024	
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation.	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
		Barracks without separate sleeping accommodation.	13	...	...	...	5	...	13	...	...	...	4	6	114	155				
		Total	13	...	...	...	5	...	13	...	...	...	4	6	140	181				
		Total average population	6	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	3	108	132				
5	Umballa ...	Cells	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	126	128	113	...	86,521	
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...				
		Barracks without separate sleeping accommodation	83	...	...	...	7	...	105	...	2	...	...	25	579	801				
		Total	83	...	...	...	7	...	105	...	2	...	...	27	705	929				
		Total average population	13	...	...	...	3	...	18	...	...	...	5	13	723	775				

6	Simla	Cells	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	117	...	794	
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
		Barracks without separate sleeping accommodation.	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	2	1	...	4	24	37				
		Total	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	2	1	...	4	27	40				
		Total average population	...	..	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	11	15				
7	Dharmsala ...	Cells	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	14	105	...	677	
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation.	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
		Barracks without separate sleeping accommodation.	8	...	...	...	3	...	16	...	...	...	2	15	92	136				
		Total	8	...	...	...	3	...	16	...	...	...	2	15	106	150				
		Total average population	2	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	1	11	96	115				
8	Hoshiarpur ...	Cells	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	89	...	1,931	
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
		Barracks without separate sleeping accommodation.	6	2	...	...	12	...	28	8	...	...	6	8	40	110				
		Total	6	2	...	...	12	...	28	8	...	...	6	8	44	114				
		Total average population	3	...	...	...	...	...	14	1	...	...	1	3	44	66				
9	Jullundur ...	Cells	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	20	97	...	1,471	The excess number of prisoners was allowed to sleep in the sheds built for the purpose, the convalescents being allowed to sleep in hospital.
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...				
		Barracks without separate sleeping accommodation.	24	...	...	...	..	...	17	...	2	2	10	14	199	268				
		Total	24	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	2	2	10	14	219	288				
		Total average population	6	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	12	280	302				
10	Ludhiana ...	Cells	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	50	50	91	...	5,689	
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.				
		Barracks without separate sleeping accommodation.	18	...	...	...	17	2	35	...	2	2	8	22	169	275				
		Total	18	...	...	...	17	2	35	...	2	2	8	22	219	325				
		Total average population	14	1	...	...	2	...	17	...	...	...	2	14	188	238				
11	Ferozepore ...	Cells	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	59	59	93	...	2.169	
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
		Barracks without separate sleeping accommodation.	16	...	...	...	6	...	11	...	2	...	6	6	308	355				
		Total	16	...	..	..	6	...	11	...	2	...	6	6	367	414				
		Total average population	21	1	...	...	5	...	16	...	..	...	2	6	341	392				
12	Mooltan Central.	Cells	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	20	20	73	...	15,634	
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
		Barracks without separate sleeping accommodation.	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,134	1.209				
		Total	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,154	1,229				
		Total average population	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	839	895				

STATEMENT A—*continued.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
			Number of Prisoners who could be accommodated on 31st December 1892 in the part of the Jail devoted to															*Spent on Jail buildings during the year.*		
Serial No.	Name of Jail.	Description of accommodation.	Hospital.		Observation cells.		Civil prisoners.		Under trial.		Europeans.		Juvenile convicts.	Female convicts.	Male convicts.	Grand Total.	Superficial area per prisoner within enclosing wall in square yards.	By Jail Dept.	By Public Works Dept.	Remarks.
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.								
13	Mooltan District.	Cells	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	2	71	83	60	...	6,011	
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
		Barracks without separate sleeping accommodation.	35	...	...	...	14	4	9	15	2	2	...	28	581	690				
		Total	35	...	...	...	14	4	9	15	2	2	10	30	652	773				
		Total average population	32	1	...	...	2	...	11	1	...	...	1	13	635	696				
14	Jhang	Cells	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	52	54	119	...	3,249	
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
		Barracks without separate sleeping accommodation.	25	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	13	210	272				
		Total	25	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	15	262	326				
		Total average population	6	...	...	...	1	...	19	...	...	...	...	3	219	248				
15	Montgomery ...	Cells	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	4	124	140	119	...	73,747	The prisoners in excess of accommodation were accommodated in the new barracks.
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
		Barracks without separate sleeping accommodation.	50	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	2	2	...	21	500	583				
		Total	50	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	2	2	12	25	624	723				
		Total average population	22	...	...	...	1	...	13	...	...	...	2	1	710	749				
16	Lahore Central	Cells	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	...	147	205	77	...	19,941	
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
		Barracks without separate sleeping accommodation.	108	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	41	...	1,386	1,557				
		Total	108	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	99	...	1,533	1,762				
		Total average population	114	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	49	...	1,112	1,281				
17	Lahore Female	Cells	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	60	...	68	291	...	356	
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
		Barracks without separate sleeping accommodation.	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	200	...	228				
		Total	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	8	260	...	296				
		Total average population	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	115	...	124				

18	LAHORE DISTRICT.	Cells	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	150				
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
		Barracks without separate sleeping accommodation.	40	...	...	...	15	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	382	457	91	...	1,711	
		Total	40	...	...	...	15	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	532	607				
		Total average population	33	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	499	537				
19	AMRITSAR ...	Cells	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	49				
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
		Barracks without separate sleeping accommodation.	16	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	6	11	151	193	142	...	1.249	Whenever there was overcrowding, prisoners were accommodated in workshops.
		Total	16	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	6	11	200	242				
		Total average population	18	1	...	...	3	..	9	...	...	...	3	7	269	310				
20	GURDASPUR ...	Cells	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	40				
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
		Barracks without separate sleeping accommodation.	16	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	6	13	154	211	107	...	5,452	
		Total	16	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	6	13	194	251				
		Total average population	5	...	...	...	2	...	17	...	...	...	1	9	203	237				
21	SIALKOT ...	Cells	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	60				
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
		Barracks without separate sleeping accommodation.	32	...	...	...	7	...	22	...	2	2	...	12	342	419	80	...	2,068	
		Total	32	...	...	...	7	...	22	...	2	2	...	12	402	479				
		Total average population	16	1	...	...	7	...	32	...	...	...	...	16	397	469				
22	GUJRAT ...	Cells	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	20				
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
		Barracks without separate sleeping accommodation.	5	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	3	3	113	139	59	...	1,642	The number in excess of capacity was allowed to sleep in the workshops inside the Jail.
		Total	5	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	3	3	133	159				
		Total average population	4	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	2	6	171	205				
23	GUJRANWALA ...	Cells	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	65	66				
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
		Barracks without separate sleeping accommodation.	29	...	...	...	10	...	40	...	...	...	3	12	218	312	70	..	3.338	The prisoners in excess of accommodation were allowed to sleep in workshops.
		Total	29	...	...	...	10	...	40	...	...	...	3	13	283	378				
		Total average population	9	...	...	...	2	...	23	...	...	...	...	9	370	413				
24	CHENAWAN CENTRAL.	Cells	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8				
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...				
		Barracks without separate sleeping accommodation.	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	928	995	82	...	706	
		Total	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	936	1,003				
		Total average population	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	703	730				

STATEMENT A—*concluded.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
			Number of Prisoners who could be accommodated on 31st December 1892 in the part of the Jail devoted to															*Spent on Jail buildings during the year.*		
Serial No.	Name of Jail.	Description of accommodation.	Hospital.		Observation cells.		Civil prisoners.		Under trial.		Europeans.		Juvenile convicts.	Female convicts.	Male convicts.	Grand Total.	Superficial area per prisoner within enclosing wall in square yards.	By Jail Dept.	By Public Works Dept.	Remarks.
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.								
25	Shahpur ...	Cells	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	60	48	...	4,644	
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
		Barracks without separate sleeping accommodation.	17	...	...	...	2	...	18	...	...	..	5	9	175	226				
		Total	17	...	...	...	2	...	18	...	...	...	5	9	235	286				
		Total average population	7	...	...	...	1	...	16	...	...	...	1	10	239	274				
26	Jhelum ...	Cells	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	43	44	69	...	4,738	The number in excess of capacity was accommodated in tents.
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
		Barracks without separate sleeping accommodation.	16	...	...	...	6	...	33	2	...	...	10	11	201	279				
		Total	16	...	...	..	6	...	33	2	...	...	10	12	244	323				
		Total average population	9	...	...	...	...	...	18	1	...	...	...	9	298	335				
27	Rawalpindi ...	Cells	...	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	130	135	68	...	7,317	
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
		Barracks without separate sleeping accommodation.	78	...	...	...	7	..	28	3	2	...	12	55	564	749				
		Total	78	...	...	...	7	...	28	3	2	...	12	60	694	884				
		Total average population... ...	32	2	...	...	4	...	47	3	...	...	1	30	624	743				
28	Abbottabad ...	Cells	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	6	...	26,405	During the months of June, July and August, there was a great deal of overcrowding in this jail. Prisoners in excess of accommodation were located in the old jail. Prisoners are now accommodated in the new jail buildings. As the measurement statement of the new buildings has not been received from the Public Work Department the accommodation of the old jail is entered in this statement. In fact the buildings have not been taken over by the Jail Department from the Public Works Department.
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
		Barracks without separate sleeping accommodation.	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	2	...	...	...	...	...	18				
		Total	...	...	...	..	...	...	16	2	...	...	...	...	2	20				
		Total average population	4	...	...	...	1	...	24	1	...	...	...	1	60	91				
29	Peshawar ...	Cells	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	50	51	92	...	4,811	
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation.	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
		Barracks without separate sleeping accommodation.	25	...	...	...	12	3	96	12	...	...	...	13	296	457				
		Total	25	...	...	...	12	3	96	12	...	...	...	14	346	508				
		Total average population	24	1	...	...	3	...	65	2	...	...	1	7	361	464				

30	KOHAT	Cells	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	26	...	3,011	
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
		Barracks without separate sleeping accommodation.	11	...	...	...	...	...	25	3	...	...	...	15	63	117				
		Total	11	...	...	...	...	...	25	3	...	...	...	15	73	127				
		Total average population	6	...	...	...	...	...	31	1	...	...	...	5	78	121				
31	BANNU	Cells	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	22	24	26	...	3,218	The excess number of prisoners was made to sleep in Jail Hospital verandah and cook-house.
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
		Barracks without separate sleeping accommodation.	5	...	...	...	...	...	20	..	...	...	5	8	39	77				
		Total	5	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	5	10	61	101				
		Total average population	4	...	...	...	3	...	30	...	...	...	...	8	74	119				
32	D. I. KHAN ...	Cells	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	52	53	97	...	20,015	
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..				
		Barracks without separate sleeping accommodation	17	...	...	...	7	2	32	...	...	...	12	23	298	391				
		Total	17	...	...	..	7	2	32	...	...	...	12	24	350	444				
		Total average population	15	1	...	...	1	...	14	...	...	...	1	19	336	387				
33	D. G. KHAN ...	Cells	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	2	58	68	171	...	6,641	
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
		Barracks without separate sleeping accommodation.	30	8	...	...	6	...	18	3	...	...	...	12	214	291				
		Total	30	8	...	...	6	...	18	3	...	...	8	14	272	359				
		Total average population	12	...	...	...	1	..	24	2	...	...	...	4	249	292				
	TOTAL ...	Cells	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	97	86	1,711	1,894	95	...	332,410	
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
		Barracks without separate sleeping accommodation.	928	38	...	...	165	16	708	52	42	15	173	607	10,113	12,857				
		Total	928	38	..	...	165	16	708	52	42	15	270	693	11,824	14,751				
		Total average population	572	20	...	...	49	...	544	13	5	...	89	349	11,031	12,672				

STATEMENT B.

SHOWING THE CONDITION OF THE PRISONERS DISCHARGED FROM THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1892.

1	2	3	4	5					6				
				Number who had gained weight.					Number who had lost weight.				
				A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D	
Serial No.	Jails.	Number discharged during the year.	Number who had neither lost nor gained weight in Jail.	Up to 1 lb.	From 1 to 5 lbs.	From 5 to 10 lbs.	Over 10 lbs.	Total.	Up to 1 lb.	From 1 to 5 lbs.	From 5 to 10 lbs.	Over 10 lbs.	Total.
1	Hissár	533	252	23	82	22	3	130	28	99	20	4	151
2	Rohtak	363	131	24	99	28	8	159	21	41	9	2	73
3	Delhi	794	171	81	255	85	37	458	29	107	18	11	165
4	Karnál	397	295	26	43	6	...	75	19	8	...	...	27
5	Umballa	1,086	243	215	196	101	33	545	130	108	37	23	298
6	Simla	81	37	13	18	5	...	36	7	1	...	...	8
7	Dharmsála	353	118	30	123	24	15	102	12	28	3	...	43
8	Hoshiárpur	305	61	73	114	18	2	207	20	14	3	...	37
9	Jullundur	723	233	96	149	67	32	344	30	88	24	4	146
10	Ludhiána	609	204	140	145	20	9	314	38	32	14	7	91
11	Ferozepore	942	192	206	186	92	15	499	108	91	41	11	251
12	Mooltan Central	518	50	66	219	40	29	354	14	65	24	11	114
13	Do. District	1,329	236	324	232	137	59	752	128	114	69	30	341
14	Jhang	519	271	38	91	38	31	198	9	25	10	6	50
15	Montgomery	796	334	190	79	71	13	353	31	35	35	8	109
16	Lahore Central	190	20	15	91	12	13	131	6	28	2	3	39
17	Do. Female	81	4	5	26	10	7	48	1	12	10	6	29
18	Do. District	1,230	326	184	299	113	59	655	70	120	43	16	249
19	Amritsar	875	348	125	242	71	15	453	10	33	24	7	74
20	Gurdáspur	675	328	76	148	16	2	242	47	53	3	2	105
21	Siálkot	1,193	398	57	335	163	68	623	45	107	16	4	172
22	Gujrát	621	177	65	143	29	28	265	68	73	30	8	179
23	Gujránwála	665	195	34	192	117	38	381	29	51	9	...	89
24	Chenáwán Central ...	661	59	80	154	113	71	418	31	87	38	28	184
25	Shahpur	759	208	134	234	27	3	398	67	75	9	2	153
26	Jhelum	1,308	314	143	187	79	18	427	180	260	105	22	567
27	Ráwalpindi	1,496	256	145	584	147	52	928	83	176	42	11	312
28	Abbottabad	306	83	112	35	4	...	151	54	17	1	...	72
29	Peshawar	848	137	247	223	59	...	529	101	78	2	1	182
30	Kohát	373	111	54	89	14	3	160	44	54	4	...	102
31	Bannu	450	72	40	108	28	8	184	40	112	31	11	194
32	Dera Ismail Khan ...	853	228	264	157	9	...	430	151	44	...	...	195
33	Dera Ghází Khan ...	502	90	55	139	63	13	270	25	94	19	4	142
	Total	22,434	6,182	3,389	5,417	1,828	684	11,309	1,676	2,330	695	242	4,943

STATEMENT C.

SHOWING THE WORKING OF THE MÁRK SYSTEM IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1892.

STATEMENT

SHOWING THE WORKING OF THE MARK SYSTEM IN THE

1	2	3	4									
Serial No.	Jails.	Number released during the year who came under the Mark System for industry, but failed to gain remission.	Number of Convicts released during the year who gained remission under the Mark System. Sentenced to									
			Two years exactly.	Not exceeding 3 years.	Not exceeding 4 years.	Not exceeding 5 years.	Not exceeding 6 years.	Not exceeding 7 years.	Not exceeding 8 years.	Not exceeding 9 years.	Not exceeding 10 years.	Exceeding 10 years.
1	Hissár	...	15	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Rohtak	...	10	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Delhi	...	22	13	12	9	2	7	...	1	...	...
4	Karnál	...	7	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Umballa	...	71	25	10	9	1	5	...	...	...	...
6	Simla	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Dharmsála	...	5	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Hoshiárpur	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Jullundur	...	17	7	1	3	3	...	...	...	...	...
10	Ludhiána	...	6	4	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	...
11	Ferozepore	...	24	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Mooltan Central	...	117	73	53	42	14	17	2	...	8	1
13	Do. District	...	22	25	12	2	...	4	1	...	3	...
14	Jhang	...	22	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Montgomery	...	60	34	11	8	3	2	...	1	2	...
16	Lahore Central	...	37	16	37	8	3	5	1	1	2	...
17	Do. Female	...	6	6	4	2	...	3	...	...	4	1
18	Do. District	...	60	9	4	2	...	...	...	...	1	...
19	Amritsar	...	12	2	4	1	2	4	1	...	2	...
20	Gurdáspur	...	18	7	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Siálkote	...	16	13	9	7	1	2	...	1	...	...
22	Gujrát	...	6	6	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
23	Gujránwála	...	39	10	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
24	Chenáwán Central	...	216	90	19	22	4	5	1	...	1	1
25	Shahpur	...	22	4	4	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
26	Jhelum	...	10	5	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Ráwalpindi	...	13	18	2	10	1	1	...	...	...	...
28	Abbottabad	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Pesháwar	...	27	9	2	6	3	2	...	...	...	...
30	Kohát	...	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Bannu	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	Dera Ismail Khan	...	18	9	4	2	..	...	...	...	...	...
33	Dera Gházi Khan	...	14	10	5	3	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	914	430	215	149	40	59	6	4	19	3

C.

JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1892.

5										6										7	8	9
Maximum remission in days gained by any convict released during the year.										Average remission gained by the convicts entered in column 4.										Maximum gratuity earned by any convict released during the year.	Average gratuity earned by the convicts entered in column 4.	Serial No.
Sentenced to										Sentenced to												
Two years exactly.	Not exceeding 3 years.	Not exceeding 4 years.	Not exceeding 5 years.	Not exceeding 6 years.	Not exceeding 7 years.	Not exceeding 8 years.	Not exceeding 9 years.	Not exceeding 10 years.	Exceeding 10 years.	Two years exactly.	Not exceeding 3 years.	Not exceeding 4 years.	Not exceeding 5 years.	Not exceeding 6 years.	Not exceeding 7 years.	Not exceeding 8 years.	Not exceeding 9 years.	Not exceeding 10 years.	Exceeding 10 years.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
72	118	105	122	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	98	105	122	..	...	...	...	...	...	5 8	3 8	1
72	119	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57	98	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	3 0	1 3	2
83	125	238	216	289	320	...	132	...	...	54	69	127	154	215	249	...	132	..	...	11 0	3 2	3
77	147	95	101	...	...	...	...	...	...	57	98	95	101	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 8	1 6	4
96	142	176	182	307	315	..	...	..	...	56	78	134	143	307	228	...	...	...	..	10 0	1 15	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	6
63	132	141	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	76	124	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 4	0 7	7
...	...	82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
90	148	107	124	140	...	...	...	...	...	63	97	107	108	128	...	...	...	...	...	3 8	1 1	9
52	87	160	213	..	120	...	...	...	...	48	73	160	159	...	120	...	...	...	...	3 0	1 7	10
71	111	100	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	92	85	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 8	1 0	11
91	142	192	234	379	561	194	...	542	222	50	75	104	158	189	243	188	...	457	222	2 5	1 1	12
69	127	192	131	...	260	193	...	292	...	51	82	109	115	...	28	193	...	276	...	3 0	2 4	13
65	77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 13	0 10	14
83	127	171	201	192	215	...	213	232	...	59	83	125	168	172	184	...	213	204	...	2 12	1 1	15
121	121	206	191	144	242	414	537	396	...	53	72	121	143	132	206	414	537	380	...	28 0	3 0	16
53	76	98	130	...	212	...	...	352	177	49	68	93	129	...	179	...	...	283	177	4 8	2 14	17
120	135	114	120	...	...	...	..	201	...	58	79	98	109	...	...	...	...	201	...	4 0	2 1	18
90	75	119	110	164	300	178	...	396	...	55	70	108	110	150	220	178	...	348	...	10 0	4 5	19
71	112	135	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	76	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 7	2 5	20
75	123	188	207	236	140	...	325	...	...	57	78	114	147	236	136	...	325	...	...	6 0	2 8	21
63	84	103	133	155	...	...	...	...	...	53	60	102	130	146	...	...	...	...	...	5 8	1 10	22
75	127	130	...	...	...	...	...	293	...	60	90	108	...	...	...	...	...	293	...	3 0	1 4	23
97	185	197	229	272	266	313	...	415	372	58	98	145	180	196	195	313	...	415	372	5 0	0 10	24
70	123	124	162	...	220	...	...	...	...	57	90	87	162	...	220	...	....	...	...	2 0	1 1	25
66	115	171	274	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	80	113	211	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 15	2 8	26
54	87	186	220	123	166	...	...	...	...	49	61	160	173	123	166	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
...	113	..	174	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	113	..	174	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 6	0 2	28
96	126	108	228	153	357	...	...	...	...	55	57	102	151	145	275	...	...	...	...	6 0	2 5	29
64	134	107	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	88	107	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
51	79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 0	1 0	31
80	132	147	131	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	73	107	126	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 6	3 9	32
62	126	131	127	133	...	...	...	...	...	48	76	97	118	133	...	...	...	...	...	3 0	1 5	33
121	185	238	274	379	561	414	537	542	372	54	80	111	141	174	189	257	301	317	237	28 0	1 12	

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NATURE OF THE

1	2	3	4				
				Convicts			
				A		B	
Serial No.	Chapter of Penal Code.	Sections of Penal Code.	Nature of offences.	One month.		Above one and not exceeding three months.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.
1	VI.	All Sections ...	Offences against the State	...	...	...	...
2	VII.	" ...	" relating to the Army and Navy	...	..	1	...
3	VIII.	" ...	" against the public tranquillity	280	...	284	1
4	IX.	162, 163, 170 and 171	" by others relating to public servants... ...	20	...	11	..
5	"	All other Sections ..	" by public servants	43	...	8	...
6	X.	All Sections ...	Contempt of the lawful authority of public servants ..	65	2	31	...
7	XI.	193, 200, and 205 ...	False evidence and the like, and false personation in a suit or criminal proceeding	103	5	87	5
8	"	201 to 204	Causing disappearance of evidence and omitting to inform or giving false information regarding an offence	10	...	10	...
9	"	206 to 210	Fraudulent claim, decrees, disposals of property ...	2	...	2	...
10	"	211	Making false criminal charge	6	...	16	1
11	"	212, 216, 224 to 227	Harbouring offenders, compounding offences, resisting apprehensions, and the like	24	..	28	1
12	"	217 to 223	Offences by public servants against public justice ...	7	..	9	...
13	"	228 and 229	Interrupting public servants and personating Juror or Assessor	10	..	2	..
14	XII.	241 to 254	Lighter offences relating to coin	19	...	6	...
15	"	All other Sections ...	Graver offences relating to coin and stamps	...	...	1	...
16	XIII.	All Sections ...	Offences relating to weights and measures	1	...	...	...
17	XIV.	264 to 289	Offences affecting the public health and safety ...	46	...	14	...
18	"	290 and 291... ...	Nuisances	7	...	1	..
19	"	292 to 294 A. ...	Obscene books and lotteries	...	...	...	...
20	XV.	All Sections ...	Offences relating to religion	2	...	7	...
21	XVI.	302, 303, and 307 ...	Murder and attempt to murder	...	...	4	...
22	"	304, 304 A, 305, 306 and 308	Culpable homicide and attempt to commit the same, and abetting suicide	6	...	17	...
23	"	309	Attempt to commit suicide	15	10	6	11
24	"	311	Being a thug	...	...	...	...
25	"	312 to 318	Causing miscarriage, exposing children, and concealment of birth of child	2	1	3	8
26	"	323, 324, 352, 355 ...	Hurt and assault with or without provocation ...	737	9	362	4
27	"	324 to 333, 335 to 338	Aggravated cases of hurt, all cases of grievous hurt, and doing acts dangerous to human life	192	...	245	5
28	"	341 to 348	Wrongful restraint and confinement	23	...	49	2
29	"	353 to 357	Agravated assault	147	3	143	4
30	"	363 to 373	Kidnapping, abduction, selling minors to slavery ...	8	1	13	...
31	"	374	Unlawful compulsory labour	...	...	...	...
32	"	376	Rape.	...	...	1	...
33	"	377	Unnatural offences	6	...	1	...
34	XVII.	379 to 381, 461 and 462	Theft, including theft in building and by servants, and breaking open closed receptacle	1,424	78	787	67
35	"	384 and 385... ...	Extortion unaggravated	1	...	2	...
36	"	386 to 389	" aggravated	...	...	1	...
37	"	382, 392 and 394 ...	Robbery and aggravated theft	3	...	2	...
38	"	395, 400 and 402 ..	Dacoity	1	...	...	...
39	"	403 and 404 ...	Dishonest misappropriation	42	3	48	3
40	"	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust	36	1	59	...
41	"	411 to 414	Receiving and concealing stolen property	138	19	232	15
42	"	417 to 420	Cheating	19	1	26	4
43	"	421 to 424	Fraudulent deeds and distributions of property ...	6	...	1	...
44	"	426 to 440	Mischief	147	1	60	3
45	"	447 and 448 ...	Simple trespass and house-trespass	154	...	56	4
46	"	449, 450, 459 and 460	House-breaking in order to commit offence punishable with death or imprisonment for life, and causing death or grievous hurt in house-breaking	3	...	6	...
47	"	451 to 458	House-breaking and house-trespass	263	23	405	24
48	XVIII.	465 to 489	Forgery and offences relating to trade and property marks	7	1	7	...
49	XIX.	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract	2	1	...	...
50	XX.	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	22	7	114	8
51	XXI.	500 to 502	Defamation	5	2	4	1
52	XXII.	504 to 510	Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance	18	...	11	1
53	Criminal Procedure Code.	107 to 119, 122, 123 and 126	Bad livelihood and belonging to wandering gang of thieves	12	...	53	3
54	Penal Code.	401	Ditto Ditto Ditto ...	...	...	1	...
55	...	All other offences ...	...	962	37	486	23
			Total	5,046	205	3,723	198

MENT D.

CRIMES FOR WHICH CONVICTS WERE IMPRISONED [illegible] 1892.

5																		6			7
ADMITTED TO JAIL DURING THE YEAR 1892 UNDER SENTENCE NOT EXCEEDING																					
C		D		E		F		G		H		I				J		TOTAL.			
Above three and not exceeding six months.		Above six months and not exceeding one year.		Above one year and not exceeding two years.		Above two years and not exceeding five years.		Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		Exceeding ten years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond Seas. A For life.		B For a term.		Sentenced to death.					Serial No.
M	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F.	Total.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2
184	...	47	1	59	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	868	2	870	3
18	...	7	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	...	59	4
3	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	56	...	56	5
11	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	110	3	113	6
65	5	65	2	22	..	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	344	17	361	7
4	1	...	...	...	1	6	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	32	2	34	8
4	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	1	10	9
7	1	7	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	2	41	10
12	1	14	...	9	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	89	2	91	11
4	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	..	...	25	...	25	12
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	13	..	13	13
6	...	5	...	7	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	...	45	14
4	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	..	5	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	12	...	12	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	...	1	16
6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66	..	66	17
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	9	...	9	18
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	19
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	.	10	...	10	20
4	...	9	...	23	1	63	7	85	1	6	...	91	17	11	1	131	5	427	32	459	21
19	2	29	...	44	2	80	1	38	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	235	6	241	22
12	5	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	35	26	61	23
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	24
1	1	...	1	...	3	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	7	16	23	25
221	1	92	...	60	...	21	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	1,498	14	1,512	26
169	2	86	3	49	2	43	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	799	15	814	27
17	...	6	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	99	2	101	28
89	...	23	...	16	...	29	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	447	7	454	29
32	2	35	10	43	4	25	6	10	...	...	...	1	...	2	..	...	...	169	23	192	30
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	.	...	...	...	31
...	...	7	..	2	...	15	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	30	...	30	32
1	...	5	...	9	...	24	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	50	33
893	44	780	15	637	7	254	1	33	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	4,811	212	5,023	34
6	1	4	...	4	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	1	18	35
...	...	...	..	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	5	...	5	36
8	...	26	1	53	...	47	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	..	...	165	1	166	37
6	...	6	...	4	...	38	...	15	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	..	71	...	71	38
82	3	50	2	39	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	267	11	278	39
52	3	42	...	30	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	225	4	229	40
382	14	380	16	304	7	86	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,536	71	1,607	41
43	3	29	3	9	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	130	13	143	42
1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	9	...	9	43
54	4	30	3	16	1	21	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	..	332	12	344	45
24	1	20	1	3	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	261	6	267	44
12	1	15	...	12	...	7	...	11	...	1	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	71	1	72	46
637	25	627	16	629	8	265	2	64	...	4	...	1	...	9	...	...	...	2,904	98	3,002	47
6	1	8	...	9	...	14	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	2	58	48
...	...	...	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4	49
212	10	105	12	34	1	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	496	39	535	50
2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	3	15	51
4	...	3	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	1	40	52
435	3	2,715	27	83	1	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,335	34	3,369	53
10	...	72	...	2	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	98	...	98	54
393	16	248	14	33	9	93	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,216	104	2,320	55
4,148	151	5,606	127	2,270	50	1,248	28	318	2	17	...	99	17	39	1	131	5	22,645	784	23,429	